

ULSTER DELEGATES  
DELAY CONSULTING  
BRITISH MINISTERS

After Considering British Written  
Proposals Ulster Cabinet Says  
Certain Fundamental Points  
Must First Be Withdrawn

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Friday).—Sir James Craig and the remainder of the Ulster Cabinet sat at the Savoy Hotel today to consider the proposals put forward in writing by the Imperial Government last night. According to an official communiqué issued afterward, the Cabinet decided to inform the Prime Minister that, as there are certain fundamental points involved in the suggestions, which under existing conditions are impossible of attainment, no useful purpose would be served by holding a formal consultation between His Majesty's Government and the government of Northern Ireland, until such suggestions are withdrawn from the subjects to be discussed.

The formal reply, which will be sent to Mr. Lloyd George, will indicate other and more practicable means for securing peace without infringing upon the rights of Ulster. Unless a fresh basis of discussion is put forward, no further meeting of the Ulster Cabinet is contemplated after today on the subject.

## Frankness Welcome

This comparative frankness on the part of the Ulstermen as to their deliberations is very welcome after the secrecy and rumors of Downing Street. Nevertheless it is not yet clear how far Ulster is prepared to be accommodating. One official of the Ulster Parliament, in a statement to the press, made before receiving the British Cabinet's proposals, has indeed pointed out that under the Home Rule Act there was no question of Ulster giving up any territory, and no question of entering a Parliament at Dublin without Ulster's consent. These were their rights and they intended to hold them inviolate.

Inasmuch as it is not clear that Ulster has even been asked to surrender territory, and has moreover been invited into consultation, there seems little in this statement that could threaten a breakdown of the negotiations.

Among those in close touch with the British Government, it is felt that a settlement is still a long way off, but, on the other hand, that the parties to the negotiations are drifting further and further away from war, there is a firm conviction. It is not supposed that the document which the Ulster Cabinet is deliberating upon represents an agreement between the British Government and Sinn Féin, and it is still firmly believed that Sinn Féin has not in categorical terms given an undertaking that allegiance will be rendered to the King under any conditions.

## No Agreement Reached

It may be recalled also that the full conference at Downing Street has not met for some time, and an attempt to represent the government and Sinn Féin as having come to an agreement and the whole world waiting upon the decision of Ulster is therefore represented as an unfair picture of the situation as it stands.

In a nutshell, the problem now awaiting solution is how to reconcile Ulster's rights and autonomy with a scheme for Ireland's unity under dominion status. Thus a parliament for the whole of Ireland is visualized; not, indeed, for the first time, because Section 3 of the Government of Ireland Act actually contemplates an all-Ireland parliament in lieu of the Council of Ireland.

The council, of course, has never been brought into being, owing to the fact that Sinn Féin has rendered the act unworkable in Southern Ireland, so that if an all-Ireland parliament arises out of the mists of the negotiation, one step in the original scheme will have been omitted. The establishment of such a parliament will leave Ulster's present Parliament intact, with all the powers endowed by the act of 1920 absolutely untouched. Its legislature would be linked up with the Parliament sitting for all Ireland at Dublin, and this raises the burning question of representation.

It is doubted whether Ulster would consent to send representatives to Dublin, and whether Sinn Féin would consent to Ulster's representation at Westminster. It is supposed that Ulster might send members to both parliaments, and in that case would altogether be represented in three parliaments.

In that case the difficulty arises of the Ulster votes at Westminster, when financial measures are being dealt with, for Ulster would have financial autonomy and therefore no concern with Imperial finance. The order-in-council, which hands over to Ulster the powers of dealing with her own finances and maintaining law and order, comes into operation on November 23, and it is hoped to hand over all the functions of government to which she is entitled by the end of the year.

## Powers of the Senate

It is understood that the reserved services now kept by the Imperial Parliament under the present act would

be allotted to the All-Ireland Parliament, if, and when, it came into being. Here enters the question of Ulster's representation in the All-Ireland Parliament. While it may be necessary to secure guarantees for Ulster, even to the extent of granting her an equal number of members with Southern Ireland in the Irish Senate, and conferring the right of veto on the Senate with regard to measures passed by the House of Commons, it will be equally necessary to satisfy Sinn Féin fears that legislation affecting the interests of Southern Ireland will not be blocked by the Ulster detachment in the Upper House.

In a House of Commons elected on a basis of proportional representation, Southern Ireland could secure all it desired, but the rights of the House of Commons would be considerably curtailed and might become non-existing in the face of an absolute veto wielded by a Senate in which the Northern and Southern votes were equal. Such are some of the difficulties standing in the way of a settlement, and which must give some sign of solution before Mr. Lloyd George can think of starting for Washington.

SHEPPARD-TOWNER  
BILL DENOUNCED

American Medical Liberty  
League Advises Prompt Action  
by the People to Prevent  
Its Final Passage by Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, CHICAGO, Illinois.—Charging that the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill now before the lower house of Congress, although ostensibly modified by amendments, still is vicious in purpose and possibilities, the American Medical Liberty League, which has national headquarters here, is urging its members to write their representatives in Congress demanding the defeat of the bill.

As it stands, the bill is declared to open the door for compulsory official meddling with motherhood, wherein "interference is sacrilege and regulation is mockery," quoting James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri. It is intended to be an entering wedge for more radical measures, advocated by the backers of the bill, but held in reserve for the time, says the league.

While amendments have been forced by the vigorous opposition met by the bill, it is declared to be still founded on doctrines drawn chiefly from the philosophy of radical, socialistic and bolshevistic Germany and Russia.

"Meddling, prying, inquisitorial, un-American," are adjectives applied to the bill by Mrs. Lora C. Little, secretary of the league, in a letter to members. "The bill proposes a gross waste of public money, is an attack on the home and family, and proposes intolerable interference with sacred personal affairs," the letter says, and continues:

"It proposes government by bureau, will turn people against their government, for Americans like nothing better than to be let alone. It pretends to forbid compulsion; that is a mask of gauze through which grins the death's head of tyranny.

"It is calculated to send governmental agents into the homes of the people to interfere in the most private and sacred relations of life; it contemplates the inspection of the mother and the intermeddling by officials in the care a mother may give her offspring."

The bill passed the Senate, has been favorably reported by the House committee, and is expected to come to a vote shortly. Members were urged by the league's letter to act promptly in writing to their congressmen.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm St., Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$1.50. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 31, 1918.

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FRANCE PREPARED  
TO TRUST TURKS

Though Angora Pact Will Hand  
Over Christians to Tender  
Mercies of Turks, the French  
Think Atrocities Will Cease

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris, PARIS, France (Friday).—Franklin Bouillon, the French author of the Angora pact, is returning to Turkey after having furnished explanations to a commission of the Chamber. British protests are not abated, but it is here believed that there will be no impediment to the execution of the accord, and the purpose of Franklin Bouillon is to elaborate measures of application. Such a mission must necessarily remain imprecise in detail, but the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that a number of military and administrative decisions have to be taken, and that General Gouraud and Franklin Bouillon are intrusted with the task. Notably France is to proceed to the evacuation of Cilicia. This will be carried out cautiously and gradually, according to statements made here. The authorities set up by the French will be replaced by Turkish agents.

## The Notorious Turks

The reproach has, of course, been made that the Christian populations may thus be left to the tender mercy of the notorious Turks. France urges against this contention that it is less likely that atrocities will be committed after a satisfactory peace is made than if a state of war, or at least of extreme discontent, continues. Nevertheless it is recognized that the evacuation of Cilicia may create complications. Among them is the security of the French troops, as they are decreased in numbers. It is therefore necessary, in the view of the authorities here, to proceed with the utmost care. The effect on public opinion of untoward incidents at this moment would be considerable, and France is perfectly alive to the necessity of preventing local frictions.

From the French viewpoint, Franklin Bouillon is regarded as having given proof of his ability in the recent negotiations, while it is represented that General Gouraud has great prestige in Islamic countries. It is held that these are sufficient guarantees that the undoubted difficulties will be overcome. General Pélle, the French High Commissioner in Constantinople, in an interview printed at Paris, declares that Europe and the world in general will judge Turkey according to the fashion in which she applies the treaty in countries that the French surrender voluntarily and in a spirit of friendship to Turkey. If the rights of minorities are not respected, if the Turks proceed to violence or to reprisals in respect of the Christian populations or other peoples who have lived in good accord with the French, there will be a change in the French and world opinion unfavorable to Turkey.

## Effect on the Armenians

In the same interview, General Pélle insists upon the traditional character of the friendship between France and Turkey. He says that France has not endeavored to lay down the conditions of a general peace, which can only be settled with the aid of the Allies.

It is certainly of the highest importance to ascertain the situation of the Armenians and other Christians, and how far they will be affected by the Franco-Kemalist accord. The news in Paris is reassuring, though obviously in the present circumstances not necessarily impartial.

The newspaper, "Excelsior," today says that the Turks have the intention of living in peace with the Christians in Asia Minor, and it cites the testimony of a high personality of American nationality who has visited Kharput. There are at Kharput now 30,000 Armenians who are living tranquilly and working in peace. The relations between Armenians, Turks and Kurds are described as excellent. What is true of Kharput is stated to be true generally.

Obviously, how ever the accord may be judged politically, from a human viewpoint it must be judged in accordance with the effect it has on the lives of the Christian population of Anatolia. This is the vital point.

COLONEL HARVEY  
SEES WORLD PEACE

All Mankind, He Believes, Will  
Soon Realize There Is More  
Power in "Lead, Kindly Light"  
Than in Fighting Anthems

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Friday).—Speaking before the English-Speaking Union tonight at a dinner given in honor of the American Ambassador at Hyde Park Hotel, Colonel Harvey said that the recognition of Armistice Day in America as a public holiday signified a joining together of the past and future.

On Wednesday last, he reminded his audience, Mr. Lloyd George said: "The American Conference has the future of civilization in its charge," and that it would be "the greatest event the world has seen in 1900 years." Equally impressive, Colonel Harvey said, were Lord Curzon's measured words that reliance could no longer safely be placed upon the mere balance of power. That the conception of true international relationship had advanced by leaps and bounds, and that a conscious grouping for something broader and better was apparent on all sides.

"As I interpret Lord Curzon's words," Colonel Harvey said, "the night of concealment, deception and intrigue has passed, and the day of openness, frankness and sincerity has dawned, and the first requisite of essential cooperation is the tolerance, which springs invariably from a wide and sympathetic comprehension. There we have solid ground, affording a sure footing. And we would better stand there for yet a while.

## History a Record of War

"Strive as we may, we cannot escape the facts, or evade the lessons of history. And history is chiefly a record of battle. It is war, unceasing, everlasting war, but purposeful, predestined, inevitable, noble. Between truth and falsehood, between right and wrong, there is no middle ground."

But merely because history was chiefly a record of battle, must it forever be, Colonel Harvey asked. Physical warfare was not the conflict decreed by the Creator. The strength of a country was not measured by armies and navies.

Intelligence, character, conscience constituted the true bulwarks of national welfare. A schoolhouse at the corner was more potent ultimately than a dreadnaught of the seas. One little church on the hill was worth a score of regiments. A peculiar responsibility devolved upon the two English-speaking peoples not only to maintain, but to enhance the new and better and higher power among men.

## "Essentials for Cooperation"

"Mutual respect, mutual confidence, mutual tolerance," he concluded, "these are the essentials of that genius for cooperation, which has already won for our Christian President the hearts of our people, and is destined, I sincerely believe, to fetch the entire English-speaking race into a harmonious relationship, nearly perfect both materially and spiritually, that all mankind will realize in the near future that there is more power and glory in 'Lead, Kindly Light' than in all the fighting anthems of the world."

Captain Guest, Secretary of State for Air, who presided in lieu of Winston Churchill, who was detained at an important Irish conference, said that tonight they were on the eve of the Washington Conference, and they also celebrated a victory, in securing which all the English-speaking troops had fought side by side. Today they started on a sound foundation, based upon the valor of their united arms.

"We have fought a war together," Captain Guest said, "we have won the victory together, and we wish to put the world at peace together."

CONSERVATIVE WINS  
HORNSEY BY-ELECTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Friday).—The Hornsey by-election result was declared tonight as follows: Lord Ednam, Conservative.....15,959  
E. Leslie Burgin, Independent Liberal.....13,943

Conservative majority.....2016  
At the last election W. Kennedy Jones, Coalition Unionist, was returned unopposed.

FAIR PRICE ISSUE IN CANADA  
LONDON, England (Friday).—The Privy Council today held that the Canadian Parliament exceeded its authority in creating the war-time Board of Commerce to fix "fair prices" on certain commodities.

SENATOR ATTACKS  
SECRET DIPLOMACY

William E. Borah, in Armistice  
Day Address, Declares War  
Sacrifice Vain Unless Intrigue  
and Armament Cease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office, SCHENECTADY, New York.—The sacrifice of the 'unknown soldier' would be in vain unless secret diplomacy and the mania for armaments are given a permanent setback at the Washington Conference, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho declared in a speech here last night.

Stating that wars which affect whole nations have always been declared by a few diplomats in closed chambers, Senator Borah demanded that the present gathering of statesmen take no final steps without first consulting their peoples.

## Time for Open Diplomacy

"The 'unknown soldier' was not only unknown in the war, but he was unknown in all the proceedings, all the intrigue, agreements or understandings, or policies, which first brought on the war and into which this nation was finally drawn. He was the one who faced danger, who bore the terrible burdens and made the awful sacrifice when the war came. But as to those things which caused the war, he was never consulted, nor was his judgment taken, nor was he permitted to know concerning a single step which ultimately led him to the altar. Behind closed doors, in secret chambers, his life was treated as a miserable inanimate thing, a mere cog in the intricate and remorseless machine of modern diplomacy. In August, 1914, one of the great journals of London said, 'We do not know what sort of children our grandchildren will be, but if they are at all like ourselves they will recall with astonishment how Europe went to war in 1914, without passion, or hatred, or malice, because the diplomats had arranged things so. The awful business of bloodshed and ruin has been brought about with as little human feeling as is shown in the working out of a mathematical problem. The powers of Europe are at each other's throats in obedience to a barren diplomatic formula.' The truth of this statement, in the light of the facts which history in these days is uncovering, cannot be doubted.

"The thing with which the present hour is concerned is this, 'Are these practices and customs to continue in the future, are men's lives to be played with as pawns in a game of chess, are men in the future to be defenseless upon their lives in the hands of programs and policies framed in secret and concerning the wisdom of which the people are never consulted? The two great contributors to the world war were secret diplomacy and competition in armaments. If these things are to continue, if they are not to be rejected once and for all, the mourning scene at Arlington today will be at best but a masquerade—the tribute which hypocrisy pays to virtue.

## Fallacious Theories

"What do we mean by open diplomacy and open conferences, and what is it we condemn as secret diplomacy? The only argument against open diplomacy or open conferences is based upon propositions which no one contends for. No one would deny the right of representatives of nations to meet in private, in secrecy if they chose, and there discuss preliminary matters and initiate their proposals. The preliminary steps are not the matters about which we are concerned. If the people may listen to tax debates which take something from them in the way of material things, if they may listen to all the countless matters of life, but may not know of the things which involve not alone the question of individual life or death but of the life or death of the nation, they are not a free people. If a few men in secret arrive at understandings and agreements which, either legally or morally, bind a whole people, then we are under the control and are the mere playthings of an intolerable and unconscionable autocracy. We will never get rid of war until we get rid of that practice.

"But I believe the 'unknown soldier' will not be unknown or unconsidered in the future. The most conclusive lesson of the war is that the questions of peace or of war should be taken out of the hands of the few and placed under the eye and supervision of those upon whom the fearful sacrifices fall when war comes. This may not be accomplished in a day, for the old practices, or customs, while no longer openly defended, are now being protected through duplicity. But if we are to have peace, if we are to protect the lives and fortunes of ourselves and our children, this change will have to come. As former President Wilson most correctly said, 'The people do not make war.'"

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE WHICH  
MEETS FOR FIRST TIME MAY MARK  
BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA OF PEACE

President Harding Has Placed at Bar of Nations Problem  
of Far East Which Is the Crux of the Naval Situation  
and Which Can Only Be Solved by Being Solved in  
Justice to All—Treaty of Versailles May Be Rewritten

## SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"It is my earnest hope that the labors of the Conference will be crowned with success."—King George.  
"The important thing, right at the beginning, is that we should not waste time in endless discussions, leading nowhere, but should get down to business."—Arthur James Balfour.  
"The hope of the world is intrusted to those who are at this moment gathering in our capital."—Samuel Gompers.  
"We look to this Conference for a master policy that will save us from such consequences as we have just seen."—Sir Charles Macara.

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## —Today might be termed President

Harding's day. Other men no doubt have had a hand in shaping the great Conference which will today hold its inaugural sitting, but it was his hand that put the lintstock to the gun that was to fire the peace shot which will be heard around the world. The message will be one of enormous importance to humanity, not today only but for all time. There are not so many nations represented in Washington as there were almost three years ago in Paris. But great events are not to be measured in that way. It was a mere handful of colonists who set their names to the Declaration of Independence. The Conference opening its sessions today is the lineal descendant of that act, and it will be engaged in carrying the same idea to an ampler fulfillment. "Man," said the Declaration, "is endowed by his Maker with certain inalienable rights, amongst which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Can it be pretended that these rights are politically inalienable, when an immoral or mistaken government, at the other end of the world, can cause a whole nation to be forced to submit to conscription, and to go out to buy its liberty with its blood?

The Conference which Mr. Harding has called has come to attempt to change all that. There is nothing whatever visionary about it. Here are nations half bankrupt by the demands made upon them for the maintenance of armaments. Mr. Harding would say to them, Gentlemen there is not nearly so much to be afraid of as you think; let us sit down and take counsel together, and see if this is not the case. What Mr. Harding is going to show the world, over the Conference table, is this: that if only the governments and nations will play straight there will be no need for these fears. But that in the exact ratio in which diplomacy is regarded as "jockeying," and statecraft as self-interest, the dance will go on, and the piper will have to be paid in debt, and war, in vain glory and misery. Before the Conference writes final to its last report, the Treaty of Versailles, the last effort of statecraft, will many times have been discussed, and may even have been rewritten.

The Treaty of Versailles is going, without knowing it, to be the King Charles' head of the Conference. No more can it be kept out of the Conference than could the mention of the head be prevented from obtruding itself into Mr. Dick's memorial. What is Shantung but the Treaty, and what is the Far Eastern issue but a series of Shantungs, not all of them Japan's? When you touch one Shantung, however, you touch all the others. Therefore will a mighty effort be made to keep Shantung out of the Conference. But Shantung, too, is like King Charles' head.

In other words, the Far Eastern question, which is admittedly the crux of the naval situation, can only be solved by being solved in justice to all. And this is the problem, a problem of many facets and far-reaching consequences, which the President of the United States has placed at the bar of the nations.

Everybody knows that the men who have been called together to this Conference are men of like passions to himself. But they are men who have been trained and tested in the service of their countries. They will be working today with the eyes of mankind upon them in a manner in which men have never worked before. For this is the most remarkable conference which has ever met, as will be shown as the days go by. It is the beginning of a new era.

## Conferees Are Ready

President's Speech Significant on Eve  
of Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—America's determination to do its utmost, to apply its record of "achievement," its "aspirations and convictions," to secure for the world an era of peace which will banish war from the earth and rid civilization of the arbitrament of the sword was pledged by Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, as the befitting and all important conclusion of the exer-

## cises of the "unknown warrior" here

yesterday.

"There must be, there shall be, the commanding voice of a conscious civilization against armed warfare," the President declared, as he issued his clarion call to a "world awakened," to the "thought of a wider freedom."

In these words the President's address reached its climax. It was the great message he intended to convey on the eve of the greatest gathering of the nations in the Capital of the United States. It was the keynote speech expressing the outstanding aim of the spokesman of the American people, in the midst of all the ceremonial of a day emblematic of the waste, the emotionalism of war, and the destruction of war.

## Message Spread Over Globe

The message conveyed went far beyond the great throng that came to offer devotion to the "unknown." It carried far beyond the delegates and representatives of the powers to whom President Harding seemed to address himself directly. Through amplifiers the President's call was carried to large audiences, hundreds of miles away, and tingled over the wires and cables to the far corners of the world.

The words of the President carried a particular significance on the eve of formal convening of the great Conference on Limitation of Armament. No doubt the President intended his appeal for a crusade against war as the keynote of the hour, as he declared he could "sense the prayers of our people, of all peoples, that this Armistice Day shall mark the beginning of a new era of peace on earth, good will among men."

After proclaiming the honor due to those who rallied to the defense of civilization in the world war and who fell in the grim contest, the millions of whom the "unknown warrior" was the symbol, the President gave a word picture of a recent sham battle he had witnessed and proceeded to outline the horrors of modern warfare.

## Every Effort Necessary

"As this panorama of unutterable destruction visualized the horrors of modern conflict there grew on me the sense of the failure of a civilization which can leave its problems to such cruel arbitrament," the President said. "Surely no one in authority, with human attributes and a full appraisal of the patriotic loyalty of his countrymen, could ask the manhood of kingdom, empire, or republic to make such sacrifice until all reason had failed, until appeal to justice through understanding had been denied, until every effort of love and consideration for fellow men had been exhausted, until freedom itself and inviolate honor had been brutally threatened."

"If American achievement is a cherished pride at home, if our unselfishness among nations is all we wish it to be, and ours is a helpful example in the world, then let us give of our influence and strength, yes, of our aspirations and convictions, to put mankind on a little higher plane, exulting and exalting, with war's distressing and depressing tragedies barred from righteous civilization."

These paragraphs epitomize the thought which the President desired to send broadcast on the eve of the great Conference which he called by the desire of peoples and the thinkers of all lands; the sentiment he expressed appeared last night to cause the flag waving and all the paraphernalia of the holiday to pale to insignificance.

## Conference to Convene

But the underlying thought of the nation and of the world turns from the trappings of the occasion to the formal convention at 10:30 today of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament and on the Pacific and Far East Problems. The first plenary session of the Conference will be held in the auditorium of Continental Hall, the memorial building of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

About the U-shaped baize table the delegates of the nine nations will sit grouped round the representatives of the United States. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, will call the Conference formally to order, whereupon President Harding will deliver his address, opening the Conference and welcoming the foreign delegations.

The President is expected to outline in a broad and very general way the purposes of the Conference and the importance attached by the world to the outcome of this gathering of nations. He will not, it is believed, go beyond making a statement of the urgent need that the powers present in council should reach an agreement regarding the pressing question of armaments and an amicable solution of problems that have caused and are causing international friction in the Far East. No response, it is indicated, will be made to the President's address on behalf of the nations represented.

On the conclusion of the President's address, Secretary Hughes will move that the Conference proceed with its









"I will say a few words of random. And do you listen at random?"

### About Stones

A stone from the East, a stone from the West.  
A stone from the North and South.  
A stone from the top of a Peak that is Pike's.  
And a stone from the Merrimac's mouth.

We must confess to another weakness, namely, stones. Now, by stones we do not mean precious stones—far from it; nor yet just beautiful stones picked up on the seashore, stones so wonderful wet, so ordinary dry. We mean just plain, everyday stones picked up in a special place on a more or less special occasion. There is no sentiment attaching to them, any more than there would be attaching to the picture postcard or illustrated booklet which so many travelers bring back from their travels. Such stones as we have, in times past, collected are no more than shorthand notes in a diary. They are neither beautiful to look at nor intelligible to anyone but the owner. But—for instance—

### A Country Excursion

One early summer day, now several years ago, being in London, we were suddenly seized with a desire to leave the city behind us, and "go down into Bucks." In other words, we desired to take a train to a certain way-side station in Buckinghamshire, and thence go for a walk, just anywhere, over the famous "ridges," into the famous "bottoms," and through the famous beech woods.

Well, we went, and we walked. And, after we had walked for some time, we came to a place where the narrow lane reached the top of the ridge, one of the highest in the county, and all Bucks seemed to lie at our feet. We shall not stay to describe it. Anyone who knows the yellow-green of the early beech leaves, the blue of an English summer sky, and the graciousness of an English summer landscape will be able to fill in the picture for himself. We must confess ourselves to stones. Now it chanced that, at the top of the ridge, the lane was traveling crossed another lane. At the four corners was a signpost, and close by the signpost, a heap of stones. We determined to sit on the heap of stones and regale ourselves with the view of the world. And so we did.

### And What We Found

But, as we did, we saw lying on the heap what seemed to be a little rubber ball, somewhat larger than a golf ball. When we picked it up, however, we found it was a stone like the rest, only it was almost a perfect sphere. We pocketed it, of course, added it to our "shorthand notes," and, years afterwards, in a city many thousands of miles from Bucks, we had it overlaid with gold by a very cunning craftsman, who came from Norway, and we have used it, ever since, as a paper weight.

### The Great Divide

But to proceed. There is this to be remembered about such stone collecting, if so it can be called, that it must not be indulged in too frequently. Familiarity breeds contempt. The stones must be notable stones. The stone from Bucks, had, of course, had another claim to consideration besides the recollection it carried of a wonderful day and a wonderful view. Thus, there is in our possession a little jagged piece of ironstone. We have seen its like in many lands, and there is nothing about it that anyone should desire it, but it has a story. Anyone who has ever traveled across the United States, or Canada for that matter, is familiar with the fact that, at some point or other, he must cross the Great Divide. At some place or other he will reach a point where all the waters, flowing west, will find their way ultimately into the Pacific, and all the waters flowing east will find their way ultimately, into the Atlantic. We will remember, years ago, in our first journey across the Continent, it was this thought which impressed us most, and, when we came to the high lands, we embarked with the great train upon the great climb with a peculiar interest. All one day, we remember, we were climbing, winding slowly in and out among the mountains, along the banks of what was first a river, then a torrent, and then, as we panted upward toward the summit of the pass, a tumbling, babbling mountain brook.

### Flowing East and Flowing West

It was late at night when the train reached the little wayside station which marks the very top, but, as soon as it stopped, we were out on the track, and a little way to one side, we discovered a large rock on which was cut the legend "The Great Divide." On one side of it there trickled a little stream flowing west and, on the other side of it, there trickled another little stream flowing east. And we found the idea of it all much more satisfying than many great wonders, than the Woolworth Building, for instance, or the Eiffel Tower or even the Statue of Liberty.

And so, as we returned to the train, we stooped down in the darkness, and picked up a stone from the track, the little jagged piece of ironstone before

mentioned, and added it to our collection.

### Stones from Everywhere

But there are many other stones in this collection, each one recalling a scene with much more faithfulness than any picture post card, plain or colored, could ever do. A little triangular piece of limestone from the rim of the Grand Cañon, painting a picture of a wonderful sunset and a wonderful moonrise, amidst surroundings a description of which many have attempted, but none, so far, have achieved. Then, there is a little gray stone from the shores of the Pacific, a little green stone from the top of the Rock of Gibraltar, a little black stone from a Swiss glacier, and so on, and so on.

A stone from the East, a stone from the West.  
A stone from the North and South.  
A stone from the top of a Peak that is Pike's.  
And a stone from the Merrimac's mouth.

### MRS. BARBAULD

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
If Mrs. Barbauld was appreciative of the sterling qualities of her friend, Mrs. John Taylor, the "Madame Roland of Norwich" as her intimate circle called her, that remarkable lady was in no sense behind in admiration for the authoress. Mrs. Barbauld was looked upon as the instructor and guide of youth, the preceptor of the "sweet friends" who gathered round the hospitable board of the Taylors of Norwich in those wonderful years during and after the French Revolution.

It is no exaggeration to call them wonderful. Just as at the present time something had broken up in the order of thought in the civilized world. Some were unconscious of the large issues of the time, but to some it came as a shaft of light in their lives. Without knowing what it betokened they strode forward, stepping out toward freedom, even if it was only domestic freedom or the freedom from the tyranny of fashion.

Speaking to Henry Reeve, the grandson of John Taylor the yarn-maker, an old Norwich friend said, referring to the excitement in Norwich over the news of the fall of the Bastille: "Don't I remember your glorious grandmother dancing round the tree of Liberty at Norwich with Dr. Parr?"

It was this new sense of liberty that possessed the usually quiet housewife, Susanna Taylor, who could knit her children's stockings while she entertained on market days Mr. Coke of Holkham and Lord Albemarle. Her one thought was that her children should get learning.

To no one more appropriate could she go in her preoccupation than to Ann Letitia Barbauld, who was then at Palgrave, near Diss in Suffolk. Mrs. Barbauld was a natural school-mistress. She was the daughter of a schoolmaster and the wife of a schoolmaster, and she may be said to have molded the thought of the children of the day. It was not only Hazlitt who declared that his first introduction to literature was through her pages; Mrs. Barbauld's "Child's Keepsake" was put trustfully into the hands of children belonging to families who held very different views from the wife of the dissenting minister of Palgrave. It is a little book 5½ inches long. The gray-blue cover is now dimmed, the gold design on the back nearly obliterated, the pages soiled by the little fingers that pointed to the words in clear, lettering and excellent print. Many of the gems are missing but "Hymns in Prose for Children" is intact.

If one compares these "hymns" with the poetry of the day, or the stilted style of some of Mrs. Barbauld's other writings, one sees that these prose hymns are gems in their way. Take Hymn V. It begins:

The glorious sun is set in the west; the night dew falls; and the air, which was sultry, becomes cool. The flowers fold up their colored leaves; they fold themselves up, and hang their heads on the slender stalk. The chickens are gathered under the wing of the hen, and are at rest; the hen herself is at rest also.

George Denman, the future Lord Chancellor, was one of Mrs. Barbauld's pupils and William Taylor, that clever linguist and translator who taught George Borrow German and gave him a love of languages, and inspired Walter Scott to write poetry. Though a Taylor of Norwich he was no relation to the John Taylors, but was one of the frequenters of Mrs. Taylor's homely salon. He may be said to have introduced the modern poetry and drama of Germany to English readers, as well as advanced views of German philosophy which shocked some of the party. The school at Palgrave, the sweetest village in England, as Mrs. Barbauld called it, was run on lines little known at the time. Acting plays, cutting out designs in paper, playing games in which history and geography were introduced, were part of the curriculum.

Writing to a friend who was staying at Palgrave, Mrs. John Taylor said, "You are enjoying the choicest of pleasures; and you know how to prize them. If anyone might acknowledge being so lucky as to be with you, it would be for such society as Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld's," and, when, many years later, her daughter Sally went to stay with her friend, she wrote: "I hope that without teasing Mrs. Barbauld you will avail yourself of the high privilege of being in the same house with her, where a mind so exquisite as hers must sometimes give out hidden treasure."

This little Sally Taylor, who read Boileau and Pope with Mrs. Barbauld, became a celebrated translator in her day, like William Taylor; other pupils like Lord Denman continued through life to make free translations from Greek and exchange them with friends, a fashion that seems quite to have gone out for the present. One of the best known translations made by Sally when she was Mrs. John Austin is "The Story Without an End" where that love of nature, fostered by Mrs. Barbauld, has full sway.

### FIFTH AVENUE'S FREE SHOW

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When my out-of-town friends come to the city to be shown the sights and promptly demand a "show"—how my Boston ears do still rebel at the term; why can't they say "play," I wonder—my deep and immediate conviction is that a stroll along the avenue affords the greatest show on earth, to plagiarize the circus posters. And it is a "show" that is not only available, but well worth seeing, at practically any hour of day or night. Nor does it repeat itself to the seeing eye.

Start out some bright blue October morning from the complacent serenity of Gramercy Park; pass rapidly through a few turbulent blocks of Fourth Avenue, cut across Madison Square Garden, ignoring the clock on the great tower—a tower that you must take the out-of-towners up on a Monday so that the sight of well-freighted clothes lines may reassure them that the conventional washday still survives in New York, past the garden with carefree young Diana posed gracefully above, and there you are on The Avenue.

Instinctively you hasten your steps to a certain shop window where, the other day, you saw an exquisite bit of Della Robbia pottery. It is not there. Gay bits of Trencor-Slovak ware have replaced it. You go on. A sign, "architects of atmosphere," greets you and you stop and wonder who they are and what they do. Next some fascinating small objects attract you. "Poet bottles of perfume" is the legend printed upon the card beside them. Why should poets have special bottles, you wonder idly. And are there particular ones for the sonnetiers, for the writers of lyrics and of epics?

The doll window is a never-failing joy. Involuntarily you hold out your hand and look around almost expecting some small one to be tucked into it that you may draw its eager owner closer, to the window to see that adorable small figure in the rosebud cretonne rompers reaching across the tea-party table, or that black-headed



A pair of astonished blue eyes

mite with her foot up on the tray of her high chair, as though she were about to try to climb out and go exploring. There are dolls of all sizes and all in the most life-like attitudes. But your outstretched hand remains unclasped, and the clock across the way frowning down passing minutes upon you, you go on.

There are ever so many more sights to see, but resolutely you pass them by until you come to the dog shop. Then you simply must stop. Those fluffy small Chows bark you a gay greeting, and who could resist stopping to watch their antics? But they are barking for their breakfast and the slightest sound from the interior of the shop causes them promptly to turn their backs upon you.

Now, if you are not out showing the sights to strangers, but are on the way to your nineteenth-story office, you cannot stay much longer upon the low level of the street, even if it is The Avenue. So you hurry on, leaving the rest of the "show" to other days. But when you reach a certain side street within two blocks of your destination—at least, I mean when I do—I feel constrained to turn to the right a few steps and stop to see a group of fascinating, small, eye-colored Persian kittens which disport themselves gayly in a cage large enough to afford tail-chasing space for a chosen few.

The other day I stopped quite early in the morning. Breakfast was late that day and the kittens were getting agitated. One of them, Miss Columbus I called her, had evidently decided to go in search of it. She stole away from her companions down to the far end of the cage and cautiously poked her head out between the resilient wires. Then, with a twist or two, she succeeded in getting first one small shoulder then the other out and grasped at a blue curtain hanging behind the cage. A few more energetic squirms and her plump little body was out and she hung, for a moment, to the blue curtain, then dropped on all fours upon the tiled floor below. It was apparently a longer drop than she had anticipated and for a moment or two she stood gazing at me, her bright blue eyes wide with astonishment. Then, still adventurous, she turned and looked down upon the group of puppies playing upon the floor of the shop.

I went around to the door, which was open, and looked through the screen to see if there were an attendant visible. A door opened at the rear and a stout-faced woman appeared. "One of your kittens has escaped from the cage," I said to her. She looked at me uncomprehendingly, then came and closed the door in my face. Meanwhile, Miss Columbus sat sedately upon the rail and surveyed

the world about her while her five less adventurous companions still peered through the bars in eager anticipation of breakfast.

### UP IN BERGAMO

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Bergamo is Italy's Gotham. Call a man a Bergamask, and your one word makes fun of his outlandish manners. Any dictionary will tell you so. But remembering Tasso, the courtly poet, and Donizetti, the musician, I thought one morning that I would climb up into the Bergamasque Alps and see.

There are two Bergamos nowadays, one lying flat on the Lombardy plain, the other high above the vine-terraces, up, up beyond the ramparts, and, seen from the plain, a sight that still suggests the wars of Guelph and Ghibelline. You come from Milan to the lower town through rice fields first, and then through many fields of maize, till, beyond the valley of the blue Adda, you run into a more tumbled country, where willows, dwarf oak and poplars grow carelessly among maize and in the mulberry orchards. Then, away northwards, the Alps rise up. Oh! they are not mountains really, those Alps behind Bergamo; they would look like baby hills if you saw them gathered about the knees of Mont Blanc or the Jungfrau; but they were first vine clad, then pine clad, and snow clad at last, so that they do wear the livid of the blood royal of mountaintops. And it is along the first, easy slopes of them that the upper town lies.

In the lower town Donizetti is commemorated by a statue and Tasso by Torquato Tasso Street; and that very morning I saw a squad of carpenters fencing off certain waste land along the Corso to hold a fair on, but it was only to be one of those modern sample fairs for traders, not the old Fête of Saint Alexander, once the largest in North Italy, which, year by year, for seventeen joyous, noisy days, brought crowds to Bergamo from all over the plain. This lower town was nothing but a little Milan, busy about its cotton and silk and linen mills. For Bergamo of the Bergamaschi I had to climb higher and ever higher, in the merciful shade of many chestnut trees, up and up a broad, zigzagging avenue, to the great, cool depths of St. Augustine's Gate.

A few women fruit merchants sat under its dark vaulting. They had grapes, peaches and crimson slices of watermelon for sale; and they looked as though they might have been squatting there when the Venetians marched in centuries ago, to make this one of their most notable strongholds. But within the gate those ramparts which Venice fortified now wall in a noble road. There is a great view here, and a great peace.

Far below fans immensely southward the Lombardy plain. The smooth, even texture of its green floor is broken here and there by the black spikes of poplars. Here and there it is studied with villages. Their red brick campaniles catch the sunlight.

It is a very great view, this. Look along to the blue-green east. More villages nest up those two long Alpine valleys, though the mountains seem burdened with a weight of loneliness as they sulkily hunch their big shoulders against the sky. Southward again! Immediately below the ramparts the flat, red roofs of the lower town lie drowsing. Walk a little nearer the wall, and you can even see the gayly-colored patterns that cornice some of the villas which lean against the hillside; and if you will stretch over the parapet at that corner there and look right down, where the wall drops sheer into a farmyard, you will be looking Italy straight between her brown eyes.

When I loitered above, bits of straw were untidily strewn about the unpaved yard; and yet the day was breathless. Pools of dirty water stood near the kitchen threshold; and yet not a drop of rain had fallen for weeks past. Though there was plenty of room for stringing a line from wall to garden fence, ragged clothes were drying from a stick thrust out of one of the basement windows. On the windowsill of another bedroom stood a broken jam pot, a handleless cup, a rabble of brushes and a dish. The kitchen floor was scattered with vegetables, like some painting of a Dutch interior; but they were by no means the clean vegetables of Holland. Dirt and disorder mocked the sunlight.

As I kept were the steep, narrow, crooked streets. Flies buzzed about. Cobwebs hung thickly on lovely wrought ironwork that latticed the ground-floor windows of dwellings which had once been palaces. Sometimes a nail-studded, wooden door would be standing propped open, and in the vaulted hall I would see frescoes peeling off, mosaic pavements cracked, stone balustrades crumbling away. Goods tumbled roughly into the mean, little shop windows of the cobbled alleys that climbed to the market place lay against smeared glass. High on an Alpine foothill though I was, the very air smelt moldy.

But the marketplace seemed almost to justify moldiness, it still breathed so obviously the air of the Middle Ages. Along the north side an old Gothic palace, the court of justice once attached to the Palazzo Vecchio. Just behind this Palazzo Vecchio swelled the cathedral dome; just beside it the huge town belfry stood on guard. Here was Italy's medievalism epitomized in a tiny space; the church; the noble's stronghold; rights of the townfolk.

Much the same sort of folk as the builders of that tower still dwell in the square around. Their yellow-washed houses were all close-shut, their huddled in the shadow of the walls for their noonday rest or else munching their noonday bread and garlic within. In the lower town, if you go into any of the large restaurants along the road from the station,

you can eat in French style; but up here, though you have your choice between two eating houses, you must be content with Italy's providing; minestrone, soup to which she adds interest by a generous sprinkling of parmesan cheese; macaroni or spaghetti, of course; salami, fritta misto, boiled maize, and peaches, peaches, peaches. Well, who wants more than fruit and sunlight?

But in Italy shadow can be a glorious thing. I was thankful to stroll about under the arches of the Palazzo Vecchio for a while. How deep the shadows of the pillars were! At night how deep they would be! For to look into the secret heart of Italy you must be abroad by moonlight in the streets of some town like Bergamo.

### THE SPECIAL EDITION

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

One afternoon, as the sun set with a red flare across the soft, gray, cloud bank, and the wind whistled through the bare tree branches, a fine mist gathered in the air, and a white powder drifted into the corners, and little eddies of it twisted, and swung before the wind in every clear space, till the air became so thick with it, that it was like a fog, and drove against the cheeks, and the ground became an even white expanse, and we knew as we struggled through it, toward welcome hearthfires, that our first real snowfall of the season had arrived. And next morning! What wonderful designs are etched on the windowpanes! Forests of marvelous foliage, tropical in their luxuriance. Wonderful scrolls of acanthus leaves, shaded in varying thicknesses of frost and rime.

We have to scrape a peep-hole through them to see the new world outside. That first glimpse is always a little shock. Yesterday it was a russet-brown world, subdued in tone, but still warm and earth-like in color; but now there is a broad, white, unbroken stretch. Trees and shrubs stand out dark against it, showing their forms as we have never seen them before, with tufts of whiteness caught on every branch and twig. And along by the fence-row, where the wild blackberry blossoms first opened last July, are great domes of snow, held up by the arching stems, whose tips have been weighted down to the drift by their own burden, making a covered shelter for birds and mice, and every tiny living thing, that will be out seeking food.

To those who look for nature's news, every day of the year brings new facts, and only as we gather them up and compare, and confirm the facts presented to us, do we add an atom to the world's knowledge, or make sure what was only dimly seen before.

This happens at all times, but when that first snowstorm comes, and the earth is one big, white space, we have the special edition of nature's newspaper spread before us, printed in unmistakable characters. That white space records every thing that touches it, and when an impression is once made, it is held for all to read, and if the temperature drops a degree or two, the records are as positively held for the time being, as if they were carved in stone.

This is one of the year's great days, for all who love to read the news. The crisp, clear air, with its pleasant sharpness, seems of a finer quality than we ever feel at other times. Never does the blue sky seem so blue, as when compared with the great white, unbroken, earth surface. When we notice the smaller things round us, we find the world filled with color, and if the temperature drops, until it is relieved against that white background. Every black alder bush glitters with its scarlet berries, and the coral pendants of the barberry gleam against the snow, with its violet shadows. The oak trees still hold a few tufts of red-brown leaves, and the maples' golden fall dress is piled in heaps in sheltered corners, where the snow has not reached. Lichens in shades of soft greens, and grays, and yellows, cling to the dark tree trunks, seeming to have intensified their colors to vie with the berries. The red-velvet sumac bobs stand boldly above the snow, an inviting feast for flicker, and nuthatch, and starling, while bushes and seed-bearing stalks glitter with color, like jewels in a silver setting.

Every one of these bushes and weed stalks still hold part of their autumn harvest of seeds. Much of it has been scattered on the ground, to be protected by the snows of next year's crop, but some is always left that birds and mice may still find a store of food held above the snow for their use. As the wind gently blows, some of the remaining seeds are scattered on the snow's surface, for those who cannot climb for it.

Here are the tiny tracks of a white-foot mouse, showing the little mark where his tail touched the snow as he bounded along, and the front feet came down exactly together, while the hind feet went just a little further at each three-inch jump. Then he paused under the bushes, to eat and gather the news of who else might be traveling that way among the field folk, then on again, increasing the length

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of each jump, as he speeded to the next sheltering grass clump. The tracks run in and out, crossing and recrossing, here he has been up the milkweed stalk, to examine the remaining seeds with their silky tassels. Then the tracks start away across the open space toward the tree stump, taking advantage of every clump of bushes and weed stalks, and a little group of tracks indicate that he paused at each one before the next dash.

Then across the field are a series of large tracks; at first sight they seem almost like the prints of a very large dog, but they are more than two feet



Blue sky above the great white earth

apart, and one rather gasps when the thought occurs that the dog must have been as large as a calf to take such a stride. A closer view shows that the tracks were made by four small feet, not by one large one, and that the space between was a jump, and not a stride.

Straight across they go, to the apple tree, and there, sure enough, is the owner of the footprints, a fat round, gray squirrel, industriously tearing an apple to pieces, to reach the seeds. The apple itself has no interest for him, and he scatters it on the surface of the snow round the tree trunk, as he pulls the fruit apart to find the seeds, the only part of it he considers worth eating. But the mice and the birds will appreciate the scraps he is so generously preparing for them.

Those who only know nature in her summer dress miss a lot of the news. We do not need to travel miles and miles to find these things, but even in the corner of the garden, where some of the weed stalks are left for the friendly birds, we may find a world of news of what some of the other inhabitants of the world are doing.

### Pidgin English Today

If the Conference at Washington wishes to conduct its deliberations in the universal language of the Pacific, it will employ pidgin English. Whether it be in Rabaul or Papua, Manila or Hongkong, this quaint tongue holds sway. Was it not on the Hongkong prays or water front that two Chinese from neighboring districts conversed in pidgin English as the only medium which would bridge their differences of dialect? The world has long been entertained by the far-eastern variety of "pidgin," but it knows little of the New Guinea type. A writer in the Sydney Morning Herald recently gave amusing instances of the latter. For instance, the hair on the head is described as "grass belong coconut"—this has a familiar sound. The police boy who wished to tell the magistrate (kiap) that his table telephone was ringing violently at 2 a. m., declared to him, "Clock belong table belong kiap, he cry, cry, cry too much." There may be here recorded the Solomon Islander's description of the universe before creation: "Before long time altogether no place he stop."

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## GARMENT WORKERS VOTE FOR A STRIKE

Almost Unanimous in Decision  
Not to Return to the Piece-  
Work System Which Leader  
Calls a Revival of Sweat Shop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union have voted almost unanimously to go on strike on Monday if the cloak, suit and skirt manufacturers Association carries out its threat to substitute piece for week work at that time, according to Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the union. Mr. Schlesinger told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that out of the membership of 61,000 in New York, 58,343 voted, the largest vote in the union's history. Of these ballots, 58,373 were for the strike, 162 against it.

"A return to the un-American piece-work system, which means restoration of the sweat shop, is not the right remedy to bring down the cost of clothing," Mr. Schlesinger said. "The proper means of reducing prices are, first, for the manufacturers and retailers to agree to lower profits; and, out of proportion to the cost of the garment. Second, let the parasites be eliminated from the industry, the speculators and the unnecessary salesmen, buyers, jobbers and others who make good and easy livings at the expense of the workers."

### Manufacturers State Case

Meantime the Manufacturers Association insists that week work must be abolished if there is to be a return to normalcy in the business and it considers it a duty to the public to take steps to lower the cost of clothing. The week work system, the association asserts, has brought production to the lowest ebb and has occasioned \$500,000,000 loss to the industry. Manufacturers, according to their spokesmen, A. E. Lefcourt, would rather go out of business than continue operating under such conditions.

The piecework system will go into effect on Monday, Mr. Lefcourt insists. If that is the case the workers in the 2300 shops in New York will walk out as soon as the new rulings are posted, according to union officials, who say that they are ready to shoulder the financial burdens of a strike and that they will never consent to a lowering of standards which they have succeeded in establishing.

"I have read in the newspapers that a group of United States senators have telegraphed the manufacturers and the union asking that the strike be postponed for two weeks, but I have not yet received such a telegram," said Mr. Schlesinger. "It seems strange to ask the postponement of a strike just as though it were a baseball game, or a concert, or a circus. Although I do not know what is at the bottom of it, I suspect that the manufacturers would like to finish up their work for the winter trade and that the innocent senators are trying to help them do it. The strike will not be postponed."

### Review of Events

After a series of conferences between the manufacturers and the union an agreement was entered into on May 29, 1919, which was to remain in effect for three years, that is, until June 1, 1922. Mr. Schlesinger explained, reviewing events leading up to the impending strike. At that time the piecework system was abolished and week work established, with a 44-hour week instead of the 48-hour week which had prevailed, and also a minimum scale of wages and machinery for the arbitration of disputes. This agreement remained in effect for somewhat more than a year, then, while Mr. Schlesinger, the union's president, was in Europe, it was suddenly repudiated, he said, although its provisions were carried out for the next nine months or so. He himself was not notified nor was his letter of inquiry answered.

More conferences followed, and a committee of six, three from the association and three from the union, was appointed to look into the matter of production and to report to the joint conference board on November 1. Before this time, however, Mr. Schlesinger continued, the association secretly called a conference of manufacturers from all over the country, which met at Atlantic City, voted to abolish the week work system and return to piecework, and notified the union that the conference set for November 1, to which the production committee was to report, would not take place. This, he explained, was the history in brief of events to date in the garment industry.

## IMMIGRATION ACTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The provincial Legislature has passed unanimously a resolution asking the Dominion Government to "totally restrict Asiatic immigration into this Province, keeping in view the wishes of the people of British Columbia that this Province should be preserved for people of the European race, and that the Dominion Government consent the provincial authorities on the proposed amendment to the Immigration Act." T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, was the only member of the Cabinet who spoke on the resolution in the course of the debate. He said the subject had been a political football for many years. He believed the Legislature and the Province at large were unanimous on the question of oriental activities in British Columbia. Mr. Pattullo admitted frankly that the Oriental in this Province filled a want and was industrious and he had no

objection to him other than that he belonged to the yellow race and could not be assimilated. He referred to the provincial government appealing to Ottawa for a decision as to whether, under the provincial regulation, the Minister of Lands could issue contracts barring the oriental laborers. This had been done: a case had been taken to Ottawa from which an adverse decision had been rendered, and the final decision would be given by the Imperial Privy Council.

Mr. Pattullo expressed himself as wholly in favor of the western Canadian idea of an Anglo-Saxon population. He was willing to admit that perhaps legally he was wrong. He foresaw the influence of the forthcoming armament Conference at Washington and the possibility that this question would ultimately become involved. He declared, in speaking of Japanese immigration, that authorities showed these immigrants could not assimilate with the population of this country, and without any desire to draw unfavorable distinctions, he maintained that the Japanese were not wanted in British Columbia, as they were detrimental to the progress of the Anglo-Saxon on the Pacific coast.

## BUSSES FOR USE ON RAILROAD TRACKS

Installation of Motor Cars to  
Run on Rails of Branch  
Lines Seen as Step for Better  
Operation and Less Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Better

and more frequent service for the traveling public, and lower labor, fuel and equipment cost to the railroad, are hoped for by officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in ordering three gasoline-driven busses for delivery and trial soon. These busses will be tried out experimentally, running on the rails of short branch lines in the place of steam-engine drawn trains.

The busses are described as resembling huge omnibuses, seating 36 people and having a baggage compartment. The chassis is that of one of the largest motor trucks made, and containing some 95 per cent of the standard truck equipment carried by the motor truck manufacturing company. The chief difference is that the wheels are flanged.

One of these busses develops 50 horsepower, with a speed of 35 miles on the tracks. A railroad official declared that the busses were neither makeshifts nor rattlers but were of the best grade construction—solid and substantial. He said further that the three roads selected for the experiment were from a group of branch lines, and that if the trial proves profitable and the public is satisfied, the other seven will undoubtedly be equipped in the same manner.

### Operative Economy

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, like practically all steam-operated systems, has a number of "dead end" branches, where the expense of operation is greater than the returns. Officials point to the fact that the branch lines in all parts of the United States which might be benefited by the use of these busses are almost too numerous to mention. These branches usually have a round house, a turntable, the usual heavy engines and cars making up a steam train, whereas the requirements of the bus are radically less. Also, whereas the train calls for a crew of four or five men, the bus needs but two. It is also pointed out that the train makes perhaps two or three runs in the course of a day. Officials believe, however, that the railroad could well afford to have the bus make six or seven trips, with a probable stimulation of travel on this account. The company which manufactures the chassis maintains that the entire cost of operation of the bus per mile is about 42 cents. Railroad officials compare the difference between operating a steam train and a bus on the rails with using a large touring car to conduct business for which a small runabout is adequate.

### Stop Operating Losses

The railroads have been considering the installation of these busses for some time, the desire having been to stop leaks by operation losses by discontinuing the unprofitable trains. Greater economy has been the constant demand. It is understood that a car of similar construction has been in use on a short line running between Kingston and Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, and that both the passengers and the railroad look upon it as a success from practically every angle. Busses are also reported in use on railroad tracks in some of the middle-western states.

The question has been raised as to uninterrupted schedules during the winter. This is answered by the official by asserting that the branches where the busses are to be installed will be kept up as if for steam train operation, and that regular trains and steam-driven plows could be run over the roads at any time.

### ALABAMA COTTON EXPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—Three main farmers' organizations having combined forces they have now directed their organized attention toward the cotton export question following a meeting held recently in which the plan was adopted to have representatives from the National Farmers Union, American Cotton Association, and the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, form a committee to investigate the question from all angles. If it is found necessary to put any law into effect concerning the farmers which was passed by the special session of the state Legislature, this organization is founded to that end.

## THE NEW ALLEGHANY STATE PARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In a beautiful secluded hill country situated in western New York, and in that section where the Alleghany River in its course to the sea makes a short run over the Pennsylvania boundary line, there have been purchased 50,000 acres of land as a beginning for the Alleghany State Park, thus insuring the preservation of the beauty of the locality for public enjoyment. Half



Alleghany River at Quaker Bridge, New York

a century ago, the lumber industry swept like an invading host over these, at that time remote, hills and valleys, leaving in its wake bare and unsightly landscapes. Natural growth has remedied the unsightliness, and modern transportation the remoteness, as the park is but a short motor trip from many populous centers; indeed, from the city of Buffalo it is the distance of only a comfortable day's outing. The park land adjoins the State of Pennsylvania and besides the large prospective areal increase in New York State, it is intended to establish a similar park adjoining in that State.

To the north and east of the park there runs a wide ridge of low hills forming a watershed which separates the waters flowing on the one side to the Atlantic by way of the St. Lawrence and Susquehanna rivers, and to the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Mississippi on the other; indeed, at one point brooklets feeding these three great rivers flow within a mile of each other, making it somewhat a question during abundant rainfall as to just which course the waters should take. From this watershed the hills converge on the Alleghany River as it bends north around the foothills of the Alleghany Mountains. While not truly mountainous in character, as compared to other sections, the hills rise to a height of 2600 feet above sea level and 1500 feet above the valley level, and are not without grandeur of outline, many being abruptly faced and boldly outlined, towering above valleys now broad, now narrowing to gorge-like proportions. On many of the hills occur rocks of the Chautauque formation in areas of varied extent.

The Alleghany River enters the State of New York only 32 miles from the point of its exit, making a sweep about 45 miles long through a rich, level valley, generally a mile or more in width. The larger portion is occupied by the Alleghany Indian Reservation. Much of it is covered with brush, and from many points it presents a wilderness and lack of cultivation surprising in this part of the country. Nearly 20 streams of considerable size enter the river in the State and these in turn are fed by a multitude of minor streams and brooklets—the home of the speckled trout, a variety of millet, and other fish.

Except for the lower areas of the larger valleys which are occupied by farms, the hills and valleys are covered with a dense forest growth. Originally there were vast stands of timber, pine, hemlock, and various native hardwoods. Early settlers relate the cutting and burning of large areas of forest, with many of the trees reaching four feet in diameter, to make way for cultivation. The demand for lumber in the Ohio Valley put a stop to this today, appalling waste, and soon each spring found the river laden with large rafts of timber floating to this market. A few of the remaining stands of original timber will be included in the park and the sturdy second growth which covers the remainder of the park area promises to restore eventually the grandeur of the original forest.

Of the native fauna, few of the larger members remain. Elusive small black bear are sometimes seen, and "Virginia deer" from the stock released in the Pennsylvania hills are restocking their former home. Partridge and squirrels whirr and chirp

while on the wooded roads at night the motorist must often strive to avoid some unobtrusive rabbit who has specialized on close-up inspection of the "tender herb," to the exclusion of traffic regulations. Gorgeous feathered foreign pheasants, with which the forests have been stocked, persistently attempt a domesticated state.

The official opening of the park took place at Quaker Run this summer. Here have been established several camps with accommodations for the traveling public. For the present the hotels are found only in neighboring towns, principally Salamanca, a flourishing little city which is the natural gateway to the park. Swim-

ing pools are being built to supply the lack of natural lakes and many trails are being opened over the hills. Quaker Run received its name from the establishment there of a school for the Indians by the Society of Friends. In the year 1795, at the yearly meeting in Philadelphia, there was appointed a committee "for promoting improvement and gradual civilization of the Indian natives." Representatives of the committee made a journey of great difficulty into the then trackless wilderness to visit the Indians. Ellis, in his history of Cattaraugus County, quotes from the speech of the Indian Chief Cornplanter, replying to the committee, in which the chief said in closing, "Brothers, we cannot say a word against you; it is the best way to call Quakers brothers; you never wish any part of our lands therefore we are determined to try to learn your ways, and these young men may stay here two years to try, and if they like it and we like it they may stay longer." In view of the unbroken continuance of the institution then founded to this day, it is evidenced that all parties "liked it."

The present establishment is located on the large farm owned by the Friends at the mouth of the Tunesassa Creek and close to the reservation line. On the farm are fine commodious farm and school buildings and, recently, a charming modern house has been built for the superintendent. At the rear of the building and commanding a fine view of the farm and hills, is located a large sunroom which is utilized as a reading room for the boys. It is provided with current literature and other reading matter including fiction of a constructive sort. There are bright, cheerful schoolrooms, dormitories, a chapel where the services peculiar to the Friends, without regular form and with silent meditation or voluntary speaking, are held. The section of the building in which are located the laundry, storerooms, kitchen, and dining rooms, while conducted on a large scale is yet homelike, and it was significant that the present group of Friends who conduct the institution was referred to as being "at present 15 of the family." About 50 Indian children (no others are taken) are attending at present—the majority being girls.

Along the Alleghany River and ad-

joining the park extends the Alleghany Reservation for a length of about 40 miles and at an average breadth of one mile. This, with the one on the Cattaraugus Creek, is all that remains in the possession of this people who once occupied the entire region, and on which a remnant reside. At the time of the settlement of the coast by Europeans, this section of the country was occupied by an Indian nation called Erie or Erihs, whose eastern boundary was the Genesee River, the farther side of the river being occupied by the Seneca Nation of the Iroquois Confederation, both people being of the same racial stock as distinct from the surrounding Algonquians. Disagreements and infringements of treaties led to war between them, in which, about 1655, the Eries were defeated. The final battle was fought in Alleghany County. The Eries, so tradition has it, mustered 3000 warriors, and the Senecas and their allies, 8000. The battle, contrary to popular opinion of Indian warfare, was fought in European style, the contestants sweeping back and forth across the field five times, with the Eries having much the best of it until the Iroquois, feigning retreat and luring the Eries on, suddenly brought into the battle 1000 warriors who had been held in reserve. These warriors quickly turned the tide of battle. The survivors of the Eries were incorporated into the Seneca Nation and the pursuit of fugitives continued to the Mississippi River, it being nearly five months before the pursuers returned home.

For many years the Alleghany country remained uninhabited, the principal Seneca villages being located in the Genesee valley (Beautiful Valley). In 1779 General Sullivan led an expedition up the Cohocton Valley, with another force advancing from the north, to punish the Indians for attacks on settlers during the Revolution. Caught between two forces, the Indians were rapidly overcome and the power of the Iroquois was broken. Their villages in the Genesee Valley were destroyed, orchards were cut down, and corn estimated to amount to 160,000 bushels was destroyed. Many of the Senecas fled to the wilds of the old Erie country, and there the government assigned the present reservations to the descendants of a people whose influence at its height extended from the Connecticut Valley to the Mississippi and from the Great Lakes to the foot of the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals.

In 1848 the old Indian system of government was broken up and the chiefs were deprived of their authority, because it was said that it was "an irresponsible self-constituted aristocracy" and that "it had failed to answer the purposes for which all governments should be created"; also that "its powers were unlimited in assigning away the people's rights, but indefinite and unexercised in making regulations for their protection." A new government with an executive president, a judiciary department, and a council of 18 members appointed in

proportion to population from the two reservations, was established. Some of the Alleghany Reservation Indians have fine farms and well furnished modern homes. Others live in rather primitive fashion. Much of the reservation land is unoccupied. Beaded moccasins and native baskets of beautiful and useful design are still made by the Indians. This industry has received a new impetus by the increase of tourists in this section, due to the establishment of the park.

Through the Alleghany Valley and adjacent territory occur earthworks similar to those more numerous and extensive farther west. One of these, located near East St. Louis, has attracted much notice in the press of late, in an effort to save it from destruction.

It has been generally believed that these mounds were built by a people entirely unknown to the Indians who occupied the continent at the time of its discovery by Europeans, but this view is questionable. The younger generation of the Indians on the Alleghany reservations showed a surprising lack of knowledge and interest in their own history. Johann Hielwelder, an early missionary to the Indians, in his "History of the Indian Nations of Pennsylvania" relates a tradition of the Lenape Nation, who inhabited the Delaware River-country, which is interesting.

The Lenape, according to their traditions, immigrated from the far west at the same time, but separately from, the Iroquois. On arriving at the Nemaesi Sipi (River of Fish), their scouting parties reported the country beyond to be inhabited by a people of unusual stature and named the Allighwe (Alleghenies). The Lenape requested permission to live in the country but were refused; however, a request to pass through was granted. When the crossing of the river was attempted the Allighwe became alarmed by the unexpected numbers of the Lenape and attacked them. With great difficulty the portion of the people already across regained the main body on the farther shore, and after holding council, it was decided, because of the faithless and unprovoked attack, to drive the Allighwe out of their own country. A war was begun which lasted several years. The Allighwe, according to the tradition, fortified themselves at strategic points behind earthwork forts, but in the end, after repeated defeats, they retired southward. Fiske, the historian, is of the opinion that the earthworks are not so ancient as popularly supposed, or built by one nation of people. He points out that the Cherokee Indians of North Carolina and the Natchez of Mississippi (a race unlike any of the other Indians) were still building earth mounds at the time of white occupation; indeed, there still remain some mounds made by the Senecas.

In the park territory near the mouth of the Red House Creek, is located an old fort built prior to the Indian occupation. It is on a lofty spur of the hills, rising almost at the river bank. With precipitous sides, except to the south where it joins the main range of hills, and commanding the valley and river for miles, and at a point where the valley narrows to a point width, it seems indeed a point to appeal to the military eye. The site itself is almost perfectly level and is of considerable extent, being surrounded by an embankment and a ditch. Beside it is located a large spring of water. The site is at present covered with a dense growth of brush. The tradition has it that at this place there occurred a great battle, the occupants of the fort being driven out and across the river, where the battle was renewed, but resulting in their being put to flight. At the mouth of the Cold Spring Creek and at several other places near by, other earthworks were located from which the early settlers excavated stone implements, arrowheads, and broken pottery.

The sudden publicity given the section brings to those who were cradled in its secluded valleys a feeling like having one's childhood possessions suddenly placed on exhibition, but the wonder is, in view of the fame and popularity of the New England and eastern New York hills, that a region so charming and comparing so favorably with them should have remained so long unnoticed. This, too, in the face of its present easy accessibility.

## EASTERN RAILROADS JOIN WESTERN IN PLAN TO CUT WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—An executive committee representing all the Class 1 railroads in the country goes to Washington today to confer with the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding the roads' plans to reduce wages. The committee will report back to the railway executives here on Wednesday.

The eastern roads have now joined with the western in voting to post at once notices of reductions ranging from 10 to 30 per cent in the wages of common labor. It is believed that the committee will discuss with the commission the necessity of making rate cuts synchronous with wage cuts.

All this is the working out of the roads' plans for reductions as announced directly following settlement of the threatened strike. The Railroad Labor Board's announcement at the same time that petitions for changed conditions will be considered before petitions for reductions remains unchanged, and before the wage cuts can even come before the board the roads have to make efforts to come to an agreement about them with their employees.

## PUBLIC CONTROL OF RAILROADS DECIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine.—Anastase David, provincial secretary of Quebec, who was recently, expressed it as his belief that public control of railroads is a failure. At present the Canadian Government controls three great systems—Grand Trunk, the Canadian Northwest and the Intercolonial. The other important railway, the Canadian Pacific, is privately owned.

Mr. David said further that among the various solutions offered is one suggested by Lord Shaugnessy to the effect that the government hand over the railroads to one great private corporation. "Although this proposition may not be accepted, something of this nature must be done if Canada is to avoid the disaster to which the United States almost succumbed after the war," he said. "Government ownership thus far is not successful and it seems likely that the railway systems will fall into private control."

## MUCH FALL PLOWING DONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—Those who keep in close touch with farming conditions throughout South Dakota report that in many sections of the State there has never been so much fall plowing done at this season of the year as at present, which is assumed to indicate that the farmers, despite the grain market depression and extremely low prices paid for farm products, are not discouraged and are preparing for extensive farm development next year and for as large a crop acreage as in past seasons.

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## ARE THE WORKLESS BEING EXPLOITED?

Two British Journals, Widely Divergent in Political Views, Warn Against Extremism in Combating Unemployment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England—While the larger bearings of the problem of unemployment have recently formed the chief subject of anxiety to British political and industrial leaders, and have attracted the serious attention of the press and the public, a less prominent but equally important aspect has been in danger of being overlooked. Earnest attempts are being made by the government and local authorities to find work for the hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers because of the obvious bad results in way of poverty and demoralization which unemployment brings in its train; and this reason for dealing with the trouble is recognized on all sides. But a less apparent reason, yet perhaps an even more potent one, is the opportunity which widespread distress offers to irresponsible extremists in their efforts to foment social strife and revolution.

Attention has been drawn to this aspect of the problem by journals so widely divergent in their political outlook as *The Morning Post*, the most anti-Labor organ in the British press, and *The Socialist*, the organ of the Socialist Labor Party. The danger, as seen by these mouthpieces of two opposite schools of political thought, is that the discontent and unrest incident to unemployment may be so played upon and misdirected as to lead to disturbances and outbreaks of violence; and that these local riots may lead in turn to a general upheaval, subversive of ordered government and favorable to revolutionary strategy. In their opinion the recent deputations to boards of guardians have been part of a plan, and the disturbances at borough councils and meetings of other public organizations have all been organized from one place. In justification of their suspicions the following passage from *The Communist*, the organ of the Communist Party, is quoted:

"That our warning of civil war this winter was well based has been demonstrated by events. At Aberdeen, Liverpool, Sheffield, Bristol, and in various parts of London there have been collisions between unemployed demonstrators and the police—officially fearful of an assault upon the persons of borough councilors and guardians, to whom application was being made. . . . The whole situation grows ominous. . . . And for an interpretation of this passage one is referred to another part of the same journal where this conclusion is stated: 'But what can be done? Only that the unemployed make themselves nasty.'"

### Socialist vs. Communist

The Socialist does not water down its condemnation of this policy of the Communists. "Need we emphasize," it asks, "that the workers, who have got to the stage of thinking politically in terms of their class interests, will hold no brief for such treachery to the proletariat as this civil war stunt is? Need we emphasize that the workers, who understand the nature of things here and the character of the struggle, will not associate themselves with such a villainous conspiracy, but, on the other hand, will launch a most bitter attack upon it, will resist it because of its false posture?" The Socialist adds that no Marxist can remain neutral "when the workers are being incited in this provocative manner," and it declares that "knaves are who have the impudence to proclaim that civil war is the solution to the social problem, or can in any way assist its solution—fools are they who believe it."

The *Morning Post* goes so far as to assert that a plot was formulated to organize public disorder in London on an appointed day. The Communists, it says, disappointed with the results of their attempts to foment disorder, came to the conclusion that they, attacks failed because they were isolated, and they therefore issued a private circular advocating simultaneous action on the ground that it would not then be possible to have all the police at one place. The action of the Poplar Guardians in going to prison rather than levy rates was, according to the *Post*, the result of Communist influence, but it has not had the effect they hoped, and it is obvious that the imprisoned councilors have been detained longer than they expected and that their "martyrdom" has not impressed the public or even the Labor Party. They wanted "action" to get them out of prison, and part of the contemplated "action" was that set out above.

### Conspiracy of Exploitation Alleged

The accusation that there is a conspiracy on foot deliberately designed to take advantage of the existence of unemployment is also supported by Havelock Wilson, the leader of the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union. "There are men," he says, "who do not want things to get better. They want more unemployment and starvation; they want turmoil; from one end of the country to the other, and then, they say, 'We will have a glorious revolution.'"

Needless to say, Mr. Wilson is strongly opposed to the whole of this policy; but what is still more reassuring to lovers of constitutional methods and to believers in a steady progressive course of action in dealing with social problems is the attitude of Labor men of the type of Ramsay MacDonald, who is the acknowledged leader of the Independent Labor Party. Writing in the journal, *Forward*, Mr. MacDonald warns the unemployed of being misled by extremists. He states

that owing to the merging of the Independent Labor Party in the general political work of the Labor Party, the initiative of the Independent Labor Party in such a crisis has been weakened and the leadership of the unemployed has fallen into the hands of men who do not understand the problem "or who belong to the purely agitating school and are in declared hostility to the Labor movement." Referring to the activities of the leaders of the unemployed in London, Mr. MacDonald says that "the demands made upon some of the London Labor councils have been atrocious in their mischievousness, and were they accepted would lead to the most triumphant reestablishment of the worst forms of reaction in London government." In recommending his own section of the Labor movement, the Independent Labor Party, to take the lead of the unemployed and in laying it down that a policy of work or maintenance should be formulated in such a way that the cost should fall not upon the local rates but upon the national taxes, it is significant that Mr. MacDonald urges the Independent Labor Party to "stand up to the misleaders of the unemployed and not be afraid to expose and discredit them."

It must at the same time be said that *The Morning Post* is not in agreement with the Labor spokesmen as to the cause of the present wave of unemployment, each side blaming the policy pursued by the other. Whatever one's opinions, however, on this point, there can be few who do not agree that the maneuvers of the plot of the misleaders of the unemployed are fraught with possibilities of disaster alike to the unemployed themselves and to the cause of orderly government. It would be wise for the genuine unemployed, as their friends have warned them, to inquire who the people are that are leading them and whether they are taking them.

## LOWER PRICES IN POLAND PREVAIL

Writer Finds Meals and Railway Reservations to Be Had for Surprisingly Little Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
WARSAW, Poland—Life in Poland is full of unexpected surprises. The restaurants in the larger towns are all in a flourishing state and there appears little shortage of food, but to foreign ideas the food prices are so extraordinarily low as to be ludicrous. Thus, in the leading hotel in Warsaw, the representative of *The Christian Science Monitor* enjoyed full dinner equal to those obtained in any other parts of the world for 750 to 1000 marks, when the exchange was in the neighborhood of 2600 marks to the dollar. At the same time it was impossible to obtain a room in any of the big hotels without first giving the hall-porter anything from 5000 to 20,000 marks, according to the demand there was on the accommodation at the time. Once admittance to the hotel was gained, charges for accommodation were absurdly low, a single room and bathroom costing only about 200 marks per day. This of course, represents a substantial sum to the Pole, for the pre-war value of the mark was about 25 cents.

In the smaller towns, things are even cheaper. Thus at the biggest hotel in what was Brest-Litovsk, but is now called Brest-Litovsk-Bugim, one could obtain a meal of soup, meat and vegetables for 75 marks. True, the restaurant itself was not perfect, for though the cooking was excellent, there were no cloths on the tables, and the sole means of illumination was by candles stuck in the necks of empty bottles. As the town itself lies in ruins, one cannot expect too much. At this hotel wonderful music is provided by an orchestra of three. The first violin, a Pole named Vierter, had studied at the Conservatoire at Prague, and produced music equal to that of any violinist which *The Christian Science Monitor* representative has ever heard.

Railway travel in Poland again provides amusing experiences. Traveling from Pinsk to Warsaw, an all-night journey, the writer wished to obtain a sleeper. This was impossible as sleepers were not run on this line, and he was, therefore, advised to reserve for himself an entire compartment in order that he might make the journey in comfort. This journey of about 20 hours, over a distance of about 250 miles, actually cost for the whole compartment of eight seats approximately a little under three American dollars. During the journey, as the train stopped at all stations, various efforts were made on the part of other travelers to enter the reserved compartment, but on the "reserved" label, which was pasted on the door, being pointed out to them, they made no further trouble and obligingly squeezed themselves into the other already overcrowded parts of the train. Many urchins, soldiers and most of the railway officials appeared to travel on the footboards, while the ticket collector wandered up and down the train in this manner. Despite its leisurely progress and the fact that it frequently stopped at wayside stations from half an hour to an hour, the train actually reached its destination in Warsaw 1½ hours before time!

### CITY SHOWS A SURPLUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The municipality of Buenos Aires has gotten out of the beaten path of municipal finances by reporting a surplus of more than 5,000,000 pesos for the fiscal year which ended February 28. The accounts show revenue of 57,228,431 pesos and expenditures of 52,131,348 pesos, leaving a surplus in the treasury of 5,097,083 pesos, which is a very satisfactory showing in these days when financial dislocation is so general and deficits so frequent.

## LISBON AND CANTON SLIGHTLY AT ODDS

Rights and Policies of Portuguese Government in the Far East Will Soon Be Definitely Established at Washington

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LISBON, Portugal—Since it was not obvious that the army and navy of perplexed little Portugal were a menace to the peace of the world, there may have been a little wonderment upon the point as to how and why she came to be invited to the big Conference at Washington, and invited separately, making it appear that something of a distinction was made of the case. The answer, yielded far enough from Lisbon or Washington, followed swiftly upon the question, and a vision is held up at this moment of Portugal possibly at war with a Far Eastern power that is as expansive in its territory as Portugal is diminutive, that is, China. There will be no war, but at least there are the materials for it in certain circumstances, and some ask whether any sort of war might overturn the Constitution, in which case it might be one well waged, whatever might be the cause and other consequences, whether it would also pull the people together, and others murmur again that poor would be the fate of Portugal, because of her politicians, if by an impossible chance she were now delivered to a war in which, on her own side, she were even the whole and not a small fractional part.

The present case is that Portugal is sending out two cruisers and a number of troops to Macao, and they are dispatched there because of an apparently arrogant attitude that is being adopted by the Canton Government of Sun Yat-sen, which it is hoped will be reassured by this action that Portugal feels that her attitude and conduct in all matters relating to Macao are quite correct. Macao is an island and port at the entrance to the Canton River, and it is Portugal's possession of the same, together with the eastern part of the island of Timor in the Malay Archipelago, which will justify her representation at Washington, where, by the way, her delegate will be Mello Barreto, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

### Objection to Portuguese Works

It appears that the Portuguese authorities have been assuming an extra jurisdiction over the Macao waters and have been establishing defensive works on the island. To this Dr. Sun Yat-sen has objected, declaring that Portugal had no justification for erecting such works, the removal of which is demanded. At the same time the Canton Government declares that Portugal has offended in that her soldiers have crossed the maritime limits beyond Macao. Upon this basis a strong controversy has been started, Portugal denying the accusations made against her by the Canton Government, insisting that she has a perfect right to erect such works as she has done, and at the same time complaining that Chinese gunboats have improperly and seemingly with a certain menace come into these waters, and that, in addition to this, Chinese troops have been concentrated at Chinsan. Here, then, is another added to the warlike problems of the world; but the Minister of Commerce insists that, in spite of the manner in which Portugal and China are brandishing soldiers and sailors, with guns in their hands, against each other, this new trouble, which had not been anticipated, will be settled through the usual channels of diplomacy.

This leaves the politicians free to their disruptive business; and, the recent attempts at revolution having gone off like a damp squib, they are busy with it to the full, exciting once again the surprise of those who felt that nothing in Portuguese government or politics could ever possibly surprise them. The feeling is increasing that the affairs of Portugal cannot for long be kept out of the hands of outsiders, and surprise is expressed that the world in general seems to know so little of the tragic comedy that is being enacted on the western borders of the peninsula, the strangest of its kind that has ever been known.

### Tentative Appeal to Public

Such have been the new series of machinations that just now the rumor runs freely, and seems to be well founded, that the Granjo Government has suddenly been plunged into the most serious difficulties and that a ministerial crisis of the first class is pending. Of course it is not unexpected. The Premier's appeals have fallen very flat, and a kind of proclamation that has been issued by President Almeida through the medium of the newspaper, the "Secolo," upon the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of the establishment of the Republic—which, some say, Portuguese governments of the present days were better not to mention—makes but a whispering sort of appeal to people who have lost confidence in what their leaders say and do. The President appeals to the people to work, and those who love politics so much to love them a little less. He says that only a little effort made in a country such as this, which is so small and so compact, would lift it to a place among the best-conditioned nations, but unfortunately widespread indiscipline threatens to bring about national collapse.

Being head of the State, he demands the attention of all the people to the financial and economic condition of the country. This is not hopeless, it is not yet in the state that no remedy can be found for it, but it has to be stated that the situation is most serious, and if Portugal fails to do

justice to her mission as a civilized nation she will fall, unworthily, into some deep disaster from which there will be no recovery. There must be an atmosphere of order if productive work is to be done, and this cannot be while quarrels continue. There can be no proper government when all seek to govern at the same time. When it is sought to seize power by violence, tyranny and anarchy follow, and something in the way of slavery may ensue.

### Various Celebrations

There were various celebrations of this eleventh anniversary of the Republic, but the extent of national fervor in the matter need not be indicated. Somewhat late in the day more decorations were bestowed upon soldiers who did well in the European war and the special Portuguese part thereof in Africa. Nothing else has happened since for which soldiers might be decorated, leaving out of consideration their participation in defensive and other measures when revolutionary business has been on hand. The poor people as usual were given a dinner, Lisbon had a new city square devoted upon it, there was a social function at the palace at Belem, and the whole was rounded off with a pyrotechnic display. But about the same time there were others who were celebrating the Republic in a quite different way, though here again fireworks entered into the scheme. A dynamite bomb was hurled against the gunpowder store of the cavalry barracks at Alcobaca, which is some 40 miles from Lisbon. There was a terrific explosion which in the distance was thought to be an earthquake, and the stores and other buildings were completely destroyed. The authors of the outrage have not been discovered. Several arrests were made, but the persons detained had to be set at liberty, being clearly innocent.

In the meantime some strange particulars are forthcoming as the result of investigation into the circumstances of the recent attempt at revolution, which called worse than any other attempt had done, but which yet bore some significant features which are not to be overlooked. It is now stated that it has been revealed that the attempt was made with the object of dissolving Parliament and governing the country by means of a military dictatorship until a new Parliament was called. Hands have been laid, it is said, upon all the leaders of this plot, and no damage of any kind has been done. The editor of the newspaper, "A Monarchia," has been arrested and liberated, like others, on bail. The President of the Republic has just attended a meeting of the Cabinet at which some of the military chiefs were present.

From other sources some curious details are added. The revolutionaries directed special attention to the President of the Republic, Mr. Almeida, being declared to have been responsible for the success achieved by the revolutionary movement led by the military a few months back. But the most recent effort was apparently prejudiced by the weather, for on the night when the attempt was originally planned to take place there was heavy rain and the affair had to be postponed. It was fine enough on the second date, but the government was then quite ready while the plotters had found dissensions in their ranks due to differences of opinion as to the constitution of the new cabinet. It is stated that in the small hours of the morning the Cabinet gathered round the President who, it was rumored, was to be kidnapped, determined apparently that if such a thing should happen they would be kidnapped too.

## CRITICISM OF FREIGHT RATES IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Great exception is being taken to the high rate charged by Irish railway companies for the carriage of goods, and it is to be hoped matters will improve in this respect now that the railways are decontrolled and that in all probability the employees will accept a reduction in wages proportionate to the reduced cost of living. Sir John Irwin, proprietor of the Newbrook Paper Mills near Dublin, says that the carriage of half a ton of brown wrapping paper from the Kingsbridge Station, Dublin, to Tralee, a distance of 206 miles, was charged at the rate of 68s. per ton or practically 3s. 6d. per hundredweight. The rates per ton to Cork, 165 miles away, and to Waterford, a distance of 110 miles, are 34s. 7d., or about half the rate to Tralee. Even this is far in excess of the rates charged by cross-Channel steamers to seaport towns.

Sir John Irwin is of opinion that such rates give the Irish manufacturers no chance of being able to compete with, say, the Germans, with the mark standing at 700 to £1 and still on the decline.

## GENERAL SMUTS ON EUROPEAN CONDITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

PRETORIA, Transvaal—At a reception given by the Women's South African Party recently, General Smuts said he had seen a great deal during the three months he had been away. Much time had been spent in surveying conditions in other parts of the world, and he had had the opportunity, together with Sir Thomas Smarr, of going very thoroughly and fully into European conditions, not only as they affected South Africa, but as they affected world conditions; and all he had seen or heard in that Old World had made him more satisfied with themselves and South Africa.

One of the advantages derived from a trip and work such as he had experienced, was that one thereby gained a new sense of perspective.

## AS SINN FEIN VIEWS THE IRISH UPHEAVAL

Irish Bulletin, Official Party Organ, Claims Differences of Creed Have No Share in the Political Chaos in Country

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The statement recently made by Sir James Craig in a public speech to Belfast workmen was not let go without challenge. He said: "A great deal of disturbance, trouble and bitter anxiety is caused by the fear that if anything happens to the peace conference, and it breaks down, our opponents are occupied in making some plans for an attack upon the peaceful Protestant population of Ulster. . . . We would be wanting in our duty to our people and country and Empire if we allowed them to sweep over this fair province."

Unionists "down South" are querying the correctness of the adjective "peaceful," and are asking what the "preparations" are, and where they are being made. Official Sinn Fein gives it emphatic denial and states that no plans of that nature are being made, and consequently no "disturbance, trouble or bitter anxiety" need be caused by fear of them. It points out that the discovery of so-called plans has been a political trick of Orangemen during the past 100 years. Whenever a settlement of the Irish question seemed possible the Roman Catholic minority is stated to have been always on the point of massacring the Protestant majority, although it was and is supported by British constabulary and military. That these massacres have not yet materialized does not apparently affect the recurrence of the rumor.

Should the conference break down, the political opponents of Ulster would be too busy, says the Bulletin, "defending the liberties of the nation" should these be again attacked by British arms. If, on the other hand, a breakdown of the conference is not followed by a renewal of hostilities, the observance of the truce would make any attack on Ulster Unionists impossible even if there were, as there probably never has been, any wish or intention on the part of Sinn Fein to "sweep over" Sir James Craig's "fair province." So far the Republican Army has never even threatened the Unionists of Northeast Ulster, and the Sinn Fein organ says that the "only party in Ireland which has indulged in bloodshed and destruction" since the truce was declared is the Orange section of Sir James Craig's "peaceful Protestant" majority.

### Creed and Class Distinction Absent

Sinn Fein once again reiterates that it recognizes no distinction in creed or class, that the welfare of the four predominantly Protestant counties is as sacred a concern of the national government as the welfare of any other part of Ireland; that it looks to Ulster to join in the building of an Irish state worthy of Irish traditions. It offers the fullest rights given to a minority in any country, and "if the nation as a whole refuses to permit a minority to override the decisions of the majority it does so because all government would become impossible on such a principle."

Sir James Craig in the same speech said, "I want peace, you want peace, we all want peace, and the country needs peace and must have peace," and told his audience it must be made up by themselves. With this Sinn Fein is entirely in agreement and says that peace is primarily a concern of the Irish people. Part of the war in Ireland, it asserts, was due to the "hideous religious pogroms of the last 15 months" in northeast Ulster, and the enrollment as part of the British forces of a sectarian constabulary "whose special duty it became to attack the (Roman) Catholic minority. This sectarian persecution is not the natural expression of Ulster Unionist feeling. The nation understands that the Belfast riots are alien

in origin and direction, and in spite of incessant Orange assaults upon the (Roman) Catholic minority the National movement has preserved its non-sectarian character."

### Sinn Fein View of Partition Act

The Bulletin further points out that the Protestants in the 28 "Republican" counties have publicly acknowledged the good will shown them by the National Party, and says that "whenever alien interference is withdrawn peace will follow naturally"; that Northeast Ulster has rights within the Irish nation, and that the National leaders are willing to give generous measures of local autonomy. The Partition Act, accepted against the better judgment of the North, was designed, it says, to erect a religious barrier between two sections of the same people without consideration of its value as a practical means of government, and, as a consequence, it has failed. The Northern Parliament has failed to keep order or prevent murders, looting and incendiarism. The act's financial clauses have already proved to be a virtual farce, and the economic state of the six counties goes from bad to worse. In a comparative table of the percentages of unemployment in the United Kingdom and the six-county areas, just furnished by Mr. Andrews, the Northern Minister of Labor, figures for June, July and August last were respectively: for the United Kingdom—17.81, 14.80 and 13.15 per cent; for Northern Ireland—25.40, 23.20 and 21.62 per cent. These figures Mr. Andrews pronounced to be "appalling."

Sinn Fein expresses its opinion that partition can but result in injury to both areas, and will be gravest in the smaller one. It concludes with its oft-repeated assurance that if Northeast Ulster "looked to the Irish people for a grant of local autonomy it would have received a measure conferring real power and designed to suit the needs and interests of the community destined to live under it."

### Historical Remark Recalled

The Bulletin epitomizes in one sentence the so-called "Ulster Difficulty" by quoting Dr. Boulter, an Englishman who was Protestant Archbishop of Armagh when Dean Swift raised the agitation against "Wood's Halfpence." He said: "The worst of this is that it tends to unite Protestant with Papist, and whenever that happens, good-bye to the English interest in Ireland for ever."

A study of the different points of view is illuminating. Sir W. J. Allen at a recent Unionist Association meeting in Portadown said that Sinn Feiners were trying to goad the country into a religious warfare; that they would have destroyed Dublin Castle long ago only that it was so very useful to them; that Sinn Fein permeated every department under the Crown, but there would be a rude awakening some day in Ulster and then the state of things would become what he would call a "holy terror."

From a Southern point of view it appears quite clear that it was only in the North sectarian bitterness is to be found, and to attribute such to Sinn Fein must be due to a misunderstanding which confounds that political creed with the Roman Catholic creed. Surely by now it ought to be known even to Orangemen that there are many thousands of Roman Catholics in the South intensely loyal to the Crown and bitterly opposed to Sinn Fein, and that also there are many Roman Catholics in the North who are as British in sympathy as any Orangemen. On the other hand, Sinn Fein has already attracted a very considerable following of Southern Protestants, and the fact that the large majority of Sinn Fein is Roman Catholic is simply because four-fifths of the population of Ireland belong to that church. If Sinn Fein stood for creed rather than Nationalism, why should the "powers that be," at Rome, it has been well asked, have repeatedly threatened to denounce it and all its works?

### DEVELOPING ZULULAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office  
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—The Minister of Lands and the members of Parliament who accompanied him on his recent official tour of Zululand have stated that the development which is proceeding in that comparatively little-known part of the Union has been an eye-opener to them.

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## SUPPLYING GOODS TO SPANISH ARMY

Drinking Water Imported From  
England and Blankets and  
Other Necessaries From Local  
Sources Bought by War Office

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor from its European  
News Office

MADRID, Spain.—The remarkable information was conveyed recently by the Marquess de Cortina, Minister of Marine, that the Spanish Government was importing 6,000,000 liters of plain English spring water for the use of the troops in Morocco. The Marquess states that the tank ship, the Conde de Churruarín, with that amount of water in her receptacles, was on her way from England and was shortly expected to arrive at Melilla.

This information at the first glance appeared peculiarly interesting, and, as some would say also, peculiarly Spanish. It has been generally known and reported that the water difficulties in the Melilla fighting zone have been acute, and for some time past there has been practical dependence on the supplies that have been taken over by ship from Malaga, the Spanish base port on the other side of the Mediterranean, 114 miles away. It has had to be shipped in barrels, and the whole business, though apparently the best that could be done, has been slow and cumbersome. A form of assistance to the soldiers organized by ladies in different parts of Spain and especially in Catalonia, where it was initiated, has been the sending to the troops of so many bottles of mineral water, with the undertaking that when the bottles were returned they would be filled again. The Llorach family of Barcelona has just given 50,000 bottles.

But all these expedients have been palpably unsatisfactory and incomplete, and therefore surprise that fresh water should be shipped to Morocco all the way from England was mitigated by the realization that after all something had to be done, and when the Marquess de Cortina verbally and officially made this statement no questions were asked upon it. It seemed likely that English water might be as good as any other, and perhaps even better than most. The factious suggested that, export trade being, according to common report, in a rather bad way with some of the nations that had engaged in the European war, it was not a matter for surprise that attention should be called to the possibilities of shipping fresh water to countries where there was a demand for it, since the labor charges in the matter were little more than nominal and the supply was abundant. Even on such lines of consideration as this the transaction seemed reasonable, and it was regarded as a matter of satisfaction that the Conde de Churruarín should be taking these 6,000,000 liters of English water to Melilla.

Unrestricted Criticism  
The Marquess de Cortina, who supplied this interesting and official information, has been inclined to be more communicative than some of the other ministers. Once Minister of Commerce and past occupant of other high ministerial posts, he is urbane in his manner, practical, and has something of a contempt for the ordinary political tricks. He states that he has already been pulled up by his colleagues for the freedom with which he has been speaking to some of the gentlemen of the press. The Premier, Anthony Maura, and the War Minister, John de la Cierva, who are evidently the men of most importance in the government, contrive to speak many words daily without telling anything, as in the usual manner of Spanish cabinet ministers. They say at first that there is nothing to tell, then that everything goes splendidly and the soldiers are comporting themselves as Spanish soldiers are expected to do, or even better, and finally Mr. de la Cierva regularly wins by turning round on his interrogators and asking them what people are saying about him and the way things are going on.

The Marquess de Cortina, however, gives a little information, and conveys it pleasantly. On this occasion of imparting the news about the importation of the 6,000,000 liters of the best pure, English spring water, he remarked on the general trend of the campaign, saying, "Some people appear to think, and even declare, that the action of our forces is reduced to simple military marches. That is by no means true. The Rif tribesmen oppose a great resistance to us. I will not go so far as to say that these tribesmen constitute a sort of German army, but it has to be recognized that they fight and resist desperately, and this is the kind of thing that ought to be said."

Saving Time in Transportation  
He is loud in his praises of the work of the navy in the Mar Chica during the recent operations, saying that in their daring and heroism the commanders of craft which drew seven meters of water ventured to where the depth was scarcely nine. Questioned further upon this mysterious business of the importation of water from England, which is five days' steaming with a pretty good ship to Melilla, he said that it had been found more preferable to bring the water from England in this way than to take it over from Malaga, as by the latter proceeding there would be much waste of time. That was the whole of the information volunteered upon this occasion, and there was a suggestion that already the Marquess had said too much.

The mystery, however, such as it is, may be satisfactorily cleared by the present correspondent as the result of other information in his possession. The facts as stated by the Marquess de Cortina are exact, but it may be added that after this one cargo of English water the tank ship, Conde

de Churruarín, will take no more to Melilla, but will subsequently load up at Malaga in spite of what the Marquess mysteriously said about the loss of time. The fact is that the ship is one that has just been leased for two months by the Spanish Government specially for this purpose of carrying water. She was being built as a petroleum tank ship and was nearing completion in England when the Spanish Government heard about her and entered into negotiations for acquiring her. They found they could either buy or hire, the charge in the latter case being 252,000 pesetas a month, the owners paying the crew. The government took her over at once for two months, and it was considered best that she should start from England with her tanks full and go straight on to Melilla instead of sailing the seas empty and putting in to Malaga for Spanish water.

Improving Details of Supply  
This is a detail of supply. Many of the other details of the great supply that has had to be suddenly improvised, and in regard to which many people thought Spain was incapable, are interesting. The national industries are responding quite well to the emergencies, and Mr. de la Cierva, the War Minister, expresses himself as highly satisfied with what they are doing. He says that he has received enthusiastic offers from all the Spanish industries, which have not hesitated to place their factories at the disposal of the government to be used for the manufacture of anything necessary or useful in the war. The Beasain manufactory had placed at the disposal of the War Department all the wood that might be necessary for making soldiers' beds, leaving it to the department to fix the price afterward. The Hispano Suiza automobile works, various textile factories and others had spontaneously and absolutely placed their whole resources at the country's disposal without reference to terms or profit. It is announced that with all this in hand Mr. de la Cierva is now setting about "the nationalization of the industries necessary for the army."

Important changes are being made in the soldiers' clothing. Some time back the Spanish Army was put into khaki instead of fancy colors, though the transformation is not yet complete. The officers did not like the idea at first, the Spanish officer in the old uniform of red and blue being a gorgeous creature when seen in the hotels and clubs in Madrid, but for the last year or so they have come to like it, especially khaki breeches worn with their usual tight-fitting dark blue tunics, in which they look very smart.

### Foreign Blankets for Troops

Among the matters of supplies and equipment one that has attracted particular attention has been the supply of blankets for the troops, and the issue in this case is important. The War Department determined to do this part of its business well and give the soldiers good stuff. Communication was established with foreign firms and it was ascertained that Spain could be supplied immediately with any quantity of foreign blankets in the best possible condition, which had been made for the use of the armies of the Allies in the recent war. Mr. de la Cierva had this offer on his table in the War Department when representatives of Spanish manufacturers urgently requested an interview with him, explaining to him when he received them that they wanted these contracts to be kept at home and would do their best in the matter if the War Department would favor them. Mr. de la Cierva expressed his desire to favor national industries, but insisted also on the needs and rights of the army. The upshot was that the whole contract was placed with the Spanish manufacturers at that meeting. An order for 180,000 blankets was given to the factories of Tarrasa, Sabadell, Antequera, Palencia and Alcoy at prices of 21½ and 22 pesetas.

The department has set before it the ideal of supplying the army with all its needs without going out of the country for the goods. The ideal cannot, of course, be realized completely this time, but it may be approached. In any case, it is hoped and believed that national industries will receive a permanent and highly beneficial fillip now.

The question of communications, however, still causes anxiety. The Madrid-Malaga railway service, although considered to be quite good before, has deficiencies which are sadly realized now. If it were thought that a war like this were to go on for years there would soon be a newly equipped railway along here on which the trains would move as trains had never moved in Spain before. As it is, the tendency exists everywhere to make more and more use of the aeroplane. An aerial postal service has just been established between Seville and Larache on the Spanish Morocco Atlantic coast, and it now does in an hour and a half or two hours what has hitherto needed two days. The laying of the new cable between Malaga and Melilla is being hurried on, and it is expected that the work will soon be completed. New telegraph lines from Madrid to Malaga are being laid down to be worked in conjunction with the new cable.

### NEW JAMAICAN STAMP

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies.—The Jamaica Government has issued the 10s. stamp in the new series ordered by the present Governor, Sir Leslie Probyn, K. C. M. G. It is in large oblong size, printed by the copper-plate process, in sheets of 30, 6x8 without border, or ruled outline on the margins. The portrait of the King of Great Britain appears in an oval frame supported on each side by a cherub. There is a full inscription of the special title which the King bears in relation to Jamaica, "Lord of Jamaica."

## LAWS TO PROTECT WORKING CHILDREN

Necessity for Rigid Regulation of  
Child Labor on Farms in  
Britain, Canada, and United  
States Is Still Apparent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—One of the items on the agenda of the International Labor Conference this year being the protection of children employed in agricultural labor, the labor office of the League of Nations has published a report on the control of children so employed in the United States and Canada. While the employment of children in the open country and in the fresh air, frequently under parental influence and protection, does not lead to the same need of intervention such as has impelled governments to enact factory legislation, it is pointed out that standards of judgment as to legitimate hours, wages, and working conditions still vary so widely in different parts of the world, and as between different employers, that abuses are of constant occurrence, and the question of the limitation of children's work in agriculture demands attention.

Agricultural employment being spread over vast areas, employees even on one farm frequently working in widely separated fields, detection of improper conditions and enforcement of penalties are costly and difficult, and hence for the most part direct legislation has been avoided, and reliance placed on the indirect application of other laws. But such direct legislation does exist in certain American states. In 27 of the 48 states the employment of children in any gainful occupation is definitely forbidden during school hours.

Details Vary in States  
The age of compulsory school attendance varies, and also the minimum compulsory period for that attendance, and the result of this legislation is that all gainful employment during school hours is forbidden for children under 14 years in one state for 100 days in the year; in two states for four months; in one state for five months; in five states for six months; in six states for seven months; in two states for eight months; in four states for nine months; and in one other state during the entire school session. It is forbidden for children under 15 in two states for six months; in one state for seven months; and in one state for seven and one-half months.

In Oregon gainful employment during school hours is forbidden for children under 16 for eight months in the year, unless they have completed the eighth grade of the elementary schools. In 18 states (including nine of those legislating against gainful employment in general, as above mentioned) such modifications are made in the child labor acts that, in their application to agriculture, the employment of children at farm labor is wholly or partially exempted from the prohibition. Similarly the Child Labor Act of the United States, which imposes an excise tax on the products of mines, quarries, mills, canneries, workshops, factories, and manufacturing establishments where children are employed, has no bearing on their employment in agriculture.

### Legislation Often Disregarded

Direct legislation for the control of children employed in agriculture by the regulation of hours has been largely disregarded, while in some states there is a definite exemption of child farm workers from the legal limitation as to hours in other occupations. Nebraska, while it does not prohibit children under the minimum age from working in agriculture, forbids the employment in sugar-beet fields of persons under 16 for more than 48 hours per week or eight hours per day, or before 6 a. m. or after 8 p. m. Arkansas is the only state which includes agriculture in its child labor law restrictions on the same basis as industrial or commercial employment. It provides that no child under 14 may be employed in any remunerative occupation.

Summarizing, then, the direct legislation in the United States which aims at the control of the employment of children in agriculture, the report states that of the 48 states 27 prohibit the employment of children in any gainful occupation during school hours; that in 10 of these and 8 others such modifications are made in the child labor laws that the employment of children at farm labor is wholly or partially exempted from restriction; that the direct regulation of the hours of children's work in agriculture has received little attention and is provided for by statute in 11 states only; and that one state includes agriculture in its child labor laws on the same basis as other employment.

### Canadian Regulations

In Canada, as in the United States, the legal regulation of working conditions rests largely with the provincial governments, as distinct from the federal. In eight out of the nine Canadian provinces, the minimum age of employment in factories and certain other branches of industry is fixed. In Alberta no child under 15 may be employed in a factory. In British Columbia the limitation applies to boys under 14 and girls under 15; an exception being made in the case of employment in canning fish, packing fruit, and work incidental thereto, but only during the time of fish runs and in fruit seasons. In Manitoba, New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan, and Nova Scotia the minimum age of industrial employment is 14;

in Nova Scotia an exception is made in the gathering and preparation prior to cooking of fruits and vegetables for canning; in such cases the work is to be done in a room separate from that in which cooking, canning, or desiccating is being carried on, and hours are limited to eight in one day and four on Saturday. The Industrial Establishments Act of Quebec requires that no child under 15 may be employed in any industry, trade, or business if he is unable to read and write readily. Quebec, Man-

itoba, and Saskatchewan require a certificate of age in the case of children under 16 employed in industrial occupations, and in Ontario a home permit or employment certificate must be held by any child under 16 who is employed by any person between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. This provision applies to any employment and evidently includes agriculture. These Canadian laws exercise no direct control in the case of agriculture, except in Ontario, where the Factory, Shop, and Office Building Act, as

amended in 1919, makes some approach to the problem, in that it provides for the maintenance of certain standards in farm camps in which women and girls are employed.

### WOMAN ELECTED IN WYMBERG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its South African News Office  
WYMBERG, Cape Colony.—For the first time in the Peninsula a woman has been elected to a seat on a municipal council. Mrs. Wood heading the poll at the recent WyMBERG elections.

YALE TO HONOR MARSHAL FOCH  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Yale University is ready to honor Marshal Foch upon his arrival here today, the program for the special convocation, at which the honorary degree of doctor of laws will be conferred upon him, having been completed. Marshal Foch will be presented by Prof. George H. Nettleton and the degree will be presented by Dr. James R. Angell, president of the university.

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## NEW ZEALAND AND THE LAND GRANTS

### Government Feels That Results of Scheme to Aid Former Service Men Will Offset Any Temporary Pecuniary Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—One of the promises made to New Zealand's soldiers during the war years was that they would be given a chance, when they returned, to own a farm or a home in their native land. The government realized, of course, that the men would tend to resume their normal vocations, but it believed that some soldiers would wish to become primary producers and that there were national advantages to be gained by placing these young men on the soil, where they could use to advantage that adaptability and physical fitness that they had developed in the army. The promise has been redeemed more fully and more liberally than would have been considered possible five years ago. Thousands of men have been placed on farms and provided with the working capital required to give them a start.

The settlement scheme, as might have been expected, has not been developed without mistakes being made, and it is easy to see now where the government could have done better. But it is fair to say that a very large majority of the soldier-settlers have done and are doing well, despite the 1921 slump in the prices of wool and meat. Many of them certainly are feeling the prevailing financial stringency this year, but they can wait until the period of depression has passed. They are fairly on their feet, and they are assisted materially by the knowledge that the government stands ready to see them through.

#### Soldiers Had First Call on Lands

The most serious disadvantage attaching to the soldiers' settlement scheme may have been inevitable. The government gave the soldiers first call upon the remaining Crown lands, which are unoccupied lands chiefly covered by forest. But the area of Crown lands was not sufficient to meet requirements, and there was a strong demand, moreover, that the soldiers should be given good land in the settled districts and not sent to do pioneer work in the backblocks. To meet this demand the government had to buy land or assist the soldiers to buy for themselves.

The scheme that was adopted gave the soldier a free choice of land and terms of occupation, and the government became involved in very heavy buying of privately-owned lands. The result, inevitably, was an advance in land values. The expenditure of millions of government money on land, at a time when farmers were getting abnormally high prices for their produce, produced a land boom. Prices soared to what experienced men said were absurdly high levels. Farmers paid up to £150 an acre, and even more, for dairying land, and unprecedentedly high prices for sheep country.

The government did not go as far as private buyers in following the boom prices, but it paid too much for some blocks, with the result that when the prices of produce fell, the soldiers who had been placed on this expensive land found themselves in difficulties. Their rentals, interest charges and capital repayments, even on the very liberal terms laid down by the government, were too high. The problem thus created is not yet solved. The government has allowed payments to accumulate in some cases. It is a fairly safe guess that a produce price not going to return to the 1913-19 level, the government sooner or later will have to write off some of the money that soldiers owe on high-priced properties. The number of men so affected, however, is not large, and the adjustment that may be required is not going to cost New Zealand very much.

#### Effect on Population

Another defect of the scheme, according to some critics, is that the conversion of private farms into soldier settlements has not increased production in all cases. But this complaint disregards the primary object of the scheme, which was to give the soldiers a real stake in their native land. It is true that in some cases the government bought large farms which were being very efficiently managed by experienced owners, and divided the land among comparatively inexperienced returned soldiers. The men had to learn their new job on the ground. Neighboring farmers and owners have often given very great assistance to the soldiers in such cases, but they could not prevent production declining. On the other hand the number of people and homes on the land has increased, and to this extent the purpose of the government is served. The trouble is probably temporary in any case, since the soldiers who do not make good will be replaced by other men before many years have passed.

The position today is that the government has placed over 9000 returned soldiers on farms and has assisted 9413 men to buy or build homes in the towns and cities.

Soldier farmers fall into three groups. Some 2000 men were placed on 482,255 acres of improved land purchased by the government for the

purpose; 1637 men were placed on 1,454,310 acres of Crown land, and 5414 men were financially assisted by the government to buy 1,237,092 acres of private land. Each man provided with land under these headings was allowed up to £500 for the purchase of stock, with an additional £250 if the local land board thought the conditions justified the advance.

#### Cost to Government

The purchase of estates by the government cost just over £6,000,000. The average cost of placing a soldier on this improved land was £3119. The average advance toward the purchase of land by the men themselves has been about £1700. The government is still holding some 370,000 acres of land at the disposal of the soldiers. These figures show that roughly 50 per cent of the men entitled to repatriation benefits have been assisted to own a home or a farm. The ultimate development of this soldier settlement scheme is likely to be highly important to New Zealand. The government has spent about £25,000,000 on the scheme and most of this money is to be repaid by instalments and in the meantime is earning interest. The State Advances Department, a much older institution, which lends money to farmers, workers and local authorities, has over £12,000,000 on loan, about £7,000,000 being in the hands of farmers. This money also is interest-bearing and is being repaid by instalments. The government may arrange presently to place all these moneys under one control and create on this basis a state department that will be in effect a powerful agricultural bank, capable of giving most valuable support and assistance to the primary industries of the dominion.

## QUEENSLAND JUDGE AT LEGISLATIVE BAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland—One of the most dramatic incidents in the political history of this State was the appearance of Mr. Justice Real, senior puisne judge of the Queensland Supreme Court, at the bar of the Legislative Assembly to protest against the provisions of the judges' retirement bill.

The house was crowded and Mr. Justice Real's dignified yet earnest appeal to members of Parliament was heard in sympathetic silence, and was cheered at its conclusion by a large section. The government measure provides for the retirement of judges at the age of 70 years, and Mr. Justice Real, one of three judges affected more immediately, declared that the bill deprived himself and other judges of rights upon the possession of which they had accepted office.

"Some people think that it is not consistent with the honor of a judge to appear at the bar of the House," said Mr. Justice Real in his address, "I am following the example of the great Daniel O'Connell, who held that an Englishman was honest and that if you convinced him that a thing was unfair or unjust, he would not tolerate it. I appear at the bar of the House precisely on that sentiment. I feel that party politics have nothing to do with the matter."

"When I accepted a judgeship, large fees were looming in the distance, and the only thing that induced me to accept the position was the tradition that a man should not refuse the honor if he were in financial circumstance that permitted him taking it. I have no hesitation in saying that if I had not accepted the position, I would have been financially £100,000 better off. I appeal to you, as men of the British race, to give myself and my fellow judges justice. I make this appeal with the full feeling that there is no man in this State who knows me who has the slightest doubt that I am physically and mentally competent to fill the position."

The Attorney-General, J. A. Fihelly, in moving the second reading of the bill, said that the interests of the community must be the paramount consideration, the interests and even the rights of the individual being subordinate. E. G. Theodore, the Premier, declared that the ministry was not actuated by any prejudice against individuals who would be affected by the bill, neither was the measure intended as an act of political spite. In the debate, the measure was criticized as unjust and unwarranted in its retrospective effect, and Mr. Vowles, leader of the Country Party, led a strong opposition which fought for a change in the bill making it apply only to future appointments. The government, which has only a majority of two votes, is apparently determined to force the measure through unchanged.

## ORDER TO COLLECT TAXES IN LEBANON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The sheikhs and mukhtars of the Lebanon villages have received orders to collect the road taxes from every part of their communities. For each taxpayer, the tax which before the war was a quarter of medjidie is now a Syrian pound. With reference to this matter the "Al-Ahram" reports that certain Lebanon villages impose these taxes on the Lebanese in America.

"The Lebanese emigrants," it writes, "pay the road tax, though they have been away from the country for 20 years; while the new settlers who use and abuse our roads pay nothing. The Lebanese emigrants pay the Lebanon tax, and yet some would like to deprive them of their Lebanese nationality."

The position today is that the government has placed over 9000 returned soldiers on farms and has assisted 9413 men to buy or build homes in the towns and cities.

## WHY FRANCE MUST ACT UNSELFISHLY

### Solution of Pacific Problem, as Pointed Out, Will Require the Disinterested Cooperation of All the Non-Pacific Powers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The following statement about France's conception of the rôle she will expect to play at the Washington Conference, gathered as it is from an authoritative source, may be found of some value:

At first France had the idea that the Washington Conference would deal in detail with the peculiar questions that particularly interest Europe. It was supposed that here was an excellent opportunity of bringing back America to Europe. Hence there were a number of more or less nebulous plans in process of formation. Even now there is vague talk of European settlements, remission of allied and associated debts, and hopes of general limitation of armaments. Men's minds are occupied with the possibility of creating a new Association of Nations. France was ready to put forward her claim to a guaranteeing military treaty with America, so as to be assured of American assistance in the event of any new outbreak of war.

But as the date of the Conference draws high France is changing her conception of the real purpose of the gathering. She believes that it would be an awkward blunder to trouble America with tales of her special requirements when American attention is fixed upon the Pacific. The moment is inopportune, and any disregard of this fact would be considered tactless. Whatever the program of the Conference may be, it is here thought that inevitably the one real issue will be between America and Japan.

#### Restricted Viewpoint not Unnatural

At first it was hard for Europe to realize that the Pacific question could, from the American angle, look even bigger and more important and more urgent than the European. It was not unnatural that the French authorities should have tentatively prepared themselves to discuss not the Pacific, but their own problems. It is always difficult to get the perspective of another person, and particularly has this difficulty presented itself to France. It seemed almost shocking that there could be other vital interests, other immense enigmas in the world. But once the importance of the Pacific was understood French opinion swung right round to the opposite pole and persisted in regarding the Washington Conference purely as a Pacific Conference. Whether this view is right or wrong, it can now properly be said—in view of reports that America, preoccupied with her own affairs, is abandoning all notion of engaging in larger discussions of a practical character—that France will still be glad of the opportunity of making suitable demonstrations. The French representatives, also, have come to the conclusion that European problems are of only secondary consequence in the eyes of Washington, and they must not push their own concerns too much.

This means that unless something unexpected takes place France must resign herself in advance to a policy of absolute disinterestedness at Washington. She must, above all, try to make no bargains; she must not attempt any kind of political blackmail. She has, except in a minor sense, nothing to do at Washington except to help England, America, and Japan to come to a naval agreement. She is to be, to use a phrase which once had some vogue in politics, the honest broker—disinterested and only seeking the welfare of others.

#### Danger in Exploiting Selfish Ends

This must be France's attitude, it is now felt by her statesmen, for two reasons. The first is that any other attitude, any suspicion of bartering, of trying to play off French friendship for America against French friendship for England, any desire to take advantage of a diplomatic conflict between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations and to lean to one side or the other in accordance with the price paid—all this would be not only despicable, but would be bad strategy and would put France in an unfavorable light. She would run the risk of being considered a rather importunate and troublesome intruder, when grave matters were pending. The French statesmen with their good sense will take care not to put themselves in such a false position.

But there is a second reason for France playing the part of conciliator and disinterested intermediary. It is the belief, now for the first time growing, that American-Japanese relations are truly dangerous for the peace of the world. France has always been skeptical about the great war being the last of its kind—the "war which would end war." She has declined to suppose that the League of Nations or the lessons of experience would be sufficient to prevent men from resorting to arms, and is conscious that sooner or later in Europe there must

be other clashes unless some arrangement not now in sight can later on be reached.

But although she has been skeptical about the cessation of wars in Europe, France has not given any serious heed to the prospect of conflict between two great nations in other parts of the world. Absorbed in her own problems, she has not looked toward the Pacific and has not seen the clouds darkening the sky. It is with some suddenness that she comprehends the causes of quarrel between America and Japan.

#### Opinion Rushing to Other Extreme

It may well be that France, rushing to the other extreme, is now inclined to take the Pacific question too seriously. If so, Americans who have come to France are partly to be blamed. They have spread alarming stories; they have told of carefully prepared naval plans for a war which is foreseen, not vaguely and many years hence, but almost immediately and almost certainly. Dates, early dates, have been mentioned by high officers. It has even been predicted by somewhat indiscreet Americans precisely how the fight will go: according to them it will go badly for America, the beginning, but the situation will be saved by the intensive mechanical production of the necessary engines of war. An American paper with a Parisian edition has not hesitated to foster this belief, and its dispatches and some of the comments which it has printed from a journalist of distinction seem to suggest that war is inevitable in certain circumstances.

Now, it is admitted on sober consideration, there cannot be a more detestable doctrine than this of the inevitability of war. In itself it helps to stir up the very sentiments which make for the realization of its prophesies. It is, of course, not true, and all men of good will are striving their utmost to falsify such predictions and to make such warnings absurd.

But this fact is recounted here in order to explain the change of outlook in France. France becomes aware of the gravity of the Pacific problem for the first time; that Washington is bound to turn its attention almost exclusively toward this problem, and that she must drop her own proposals which relate to Europe and unreservedly offer her good offices in an endeavor to discover formulas to reconcile Japanese with American interests. France must do this without arrière-pensée, without any lurking aim to favor to come. Incidentally, of course, she would be serving her own ends in serving the ends of humanity, for while the Pacific problem looms so large in the American mind there is little prospect of the European problem being worked out. American assistance cannot be anticipated while the American-Japanese dispute with its encouragement to naval competition continues. Moreover, should there ever be any serious crisis in the Pacific, should the nations which have emerged from the war comparatively fresh and with their wealth intact ever collapse or be in danger, the confusion of the world would be completed and the condition of Europe would go unimproved for a long time.

#### Where Real Interest Lies

Thus France has every interest and every desire to bring about at Washington a reconciliation and to effect an insurance against any further upheavals. How far France can help may be questionable, but at any rate it is possible to say that she is in the Pacific comparatively disinterested in direct sense, though in an indirect sense her desire for the maintenance of peace—she is keenly interested. She backs the policy of the open door in China, though her own commitments are only of a mild character. It is true that she has possessions in Indo-China; that she has entered into trade negotiations with Japan; that she has, without enthusiasm, tried to extend her commercial relations with China. But so little sentiment do these matters arouse, so free are France's hands, so fundamentally friendly is France at the same moment with Japan, China, America, and (in spite of domestic quarrels), with England, that she occupies a special position for acting as the peacemaker.

If the French statesmen, then, act purely as peacemakers, they may come back empty-handed to Paris and be judged by the material-minded Bloc National rather harshly. But, however they are judged, it is admittedly their duty to forget material interests, to refrain from driving bargains, and to win the greater honor of striving disinterestedly to preserve and consolidate peace.

#### MAORI POPULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—It was assumed for very many years that the Maoris, the native inhabitants of New Zealand, would pass away before the advance of civilization, and for two generations the census returns gave color to this belief. But the census of 1921 has disclosed the fact that they were half a century ago. The returns show 52,554 Maoris, including 3055 half-castes living as Maoris. The increase is despite the fact that the Maoris sent their full quota of men with the New Zealand forces during the Great War and suffered heavy losses.

## BRITAIN'S LARGEST WAR FACTORY SOLD

### Disposition of the Gretna Cordite Works, as a Great Self-Contained Industrial Center, Is Still to Be Determined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—After many months of indecision, the department charged with the task of disposing of the war enterprises and stores of Great Britain has announced that the Gretna Cordite factory is to be sold, and that in the first place it will be offered as a great self-contained industrial center. The meaning of this can only be understood when the factory is described. It was by far the most important and grandiose of the many industrial undertakings swiftly planned and carried out during the war. As it was planted down in what was virtually waste country, nine miles from Carlisle, the nearest considerable town, it was necessary to provide for all the residential and other social needs of 20,000 workers.

Within just over a year all this was done. It was not a hastily improvised and, therefore, imperfect industrial plant which arose on the expanse of heathland by the Solway Firth, but wonderfully planned and coordinated buildings, railways, and townships, all built solidly with an eye to permanent use, and furnished with the most modern machinery and industrial and scientific equipment that the best experts of the day could devise. The total cost was about £10,000,000 and it was claimed by the organizers that more than this sum was saved by the economies effected in the production of cordite.

A small volume could be written about Gretna as a war enterprise, and especially about the manner in which the immense constructional and labor difficulties were overcome, and the noteworthy and successful experiment in the organization of cooperative life for many thousands of industrial workers.

#### Commercial Possibilities of Property

Now, that the factory is to be sold, however, interest is chiefly centered in its potentialities as an industrial and commercial enterprise under normal trade conditions. Only a powerful company or syndicate, possessing immense financial resources, could hope to run the place successfully, but if it should prove that no one is willing to take the risks, it is clear that what is regarded by some experts as the most perfect plant existing for the manufacture of chemical products will either have to be dismantled or allowed to fall into decay.

The chemists and technical superintendents at Gretna during the war operations claimed that actual results proved that in the production of sulphuric acid a hitherto undreamed-of degree of efficiency had been attained. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who was conducted over the works just after the armistice, was told by the chief superintendent of this department of the factory that whereas in the average English chemical works of the old type the production was only 65 per cent of the theoretical maximum possible from a given quantity of raw materials, the production at the Gretna plant was not far short of 100 per cent.

#### Where Gretna Stands Alone

It was also claimed that the glycerine plant could produce virtually the whole requirements of the country far more cheaply than was possible at any other works. One of the most noticeable things to the lay observer was the astonishing cleanliness and absence of noxious fumes in the chemical section of the factory, and in this respect Gretna stands in a class alone as compared with the unattractive aspect of the refuse-strewn chemical center of Widnes and district in Lancashire.

In the sulphuric and nitric acid houses at Gretna, for instance, after the raw material had been placed in the retorts and ovens it was not again touched by hand, and the acids flowed finally into pipes which conveyed them, several miles to the mixing houses in the explosives area of the factory. The fumes were carried to the upper air, while the refuse fell into containers which were emptied in the Solway Firth, and the general aspect of the floor space of the houses, both here and in the glycerine building, was almost as clean and attractive as that of an average power station. The advantage to the workers of chemical production under such conditions can hardly be overemphasized.

The general productive capacity of Gretna can perhaps best be illustrated by indicating the nature of the equipment as a whole. The total area is 4300 acres, half of this area being located in England and half in Scotland. The Dornock area, in which are

situated the chemical buildings, as well as massive buildings where raw cotton was transformed into gun cotton material, covers 1300 acres. The Gretna residential district forms the center of the whole, and the Mosshead factory area, where the cordite buildings and great other plant are situated, covers 1381 acres.

#### Other Details of Operation

The electricity power station has generators of 10,500-kilowatt capacity, and the current is carried to transforming stations and to the various buildings by 21½ miles of cable. Waterworks, which were constructed as part of the factory undertaking, give a daily yield of 10,000,000 gallons, and 103 miles of pipes carry the supply from the reservoirs.

The different sections of the works, and the western main lines between England and Scotland, are linked up by 76 miles of normal railway track. There are 27 miles of well-made roads within the factory area, and 49 miles of two-foot gauge railway are available for moving goods in and about the various works. The subsidiary equipment includes locomotive sheds, engineering and woodworking works, compressed air and refrigerating plants, foundries, repair shops of all kinds, and the administrative offices.

The working population of 20,000, while the factory was in full operation, was housed in two townships, containing altogether 335 houses, 600 bungalows, and 30 hotels, together with shops, schools, churches, institutes, concert halls, cinemas, recreation grounds and so forth. A feature of great social interest was the provision of great central kitchens and dining halls and cooperative bakeries and laundries, which met the needs of the whole of the 20,000 workers. The public buildings and the majority of the residential buildings were built for permanent use.

Whether the busy life of three years ago will be revived in the now silent streets and the vast deserted works, or whether an enterprise which gave so much promise of the possibilities of enlightened industrial organization will become totally derelict, will be determined in the near future by the result of the forthcoming sale.

## STEPS TO INCREASE AUSTRIAN OUTPUT

### Economic and Political Measures Are Put Forth to Restore Forestry and Agriculture

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—Recognizing the imperative necessity of increasing the products of the soil, the Austrian Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Dr. Leopold Henner, is submitting to the Federal Council proposals for developing the various branches of agriculture. These cover a period of 10 years and will necessitate a considerable annual outlay. But the money will be well spent, as Austria's greatest difficulties today arise from the fact that she is unable to produce anything like a sufficient quantity of food-stuffs for her own people.

Education constitutes an important part of Dr. Henner's plans. More agricultural colleges and schools are to be provided for the country youth, with model farms and expert instructors and advisers. Systematic efforts will be made to prevent the flight from the land into cities, by improving the living conditions of the land workers and making country life more attractive. The Labor question is one of the greatest troubles of the farmers, and experience has shown that even a favorable condition of growing crops offers no assurance of a good harvest so long as the Labor question is not satisfactorily settled.

#### Forest Laws' Administration

As more than one-third of the present Austria is forest land, the importance of forestry is very great. The forest laws of the old monarchy were extremely good, but since the war these are no longer so strictly administered. Large quantities of trees have been cut down for firewood and no attempt has been made to plant new ones. The Ministry is anxious to put a stop to this condition of things and to see that the losses already incurred shall be made good. Measures will also be taken to prevent losses from other causes.

The Ministry of Agriculture is

further endeavoring to help the farmer by political measures—that is by arrangements with neighboring countries. This is especially necessary in the case of fodder, the shortage of which is a source of the greatest anxiety to the whole country. Farmers have been obliged to reduce their live stock, as the supply of home fodder is quite inadequate. It is difficult to get it from abroad, as the countries adjoining Austria are all suffering from a fodder famine. Other countries, whose money is better than the Austrian crown, buy up what little fodder can be exported from these lands.

Contingent arrangements have been made with Hungary and Czechoslovakia for the delivery of oats and other fodder, and if these fail then efforts will be made to get supplies from Rumania and Bulgaria. The Ministry of Finance has granted a credit of 300,000,000 crowns to buy fodder abroad and sell it to farmers at cost prices.

#### Stock of Cattle Depleted

How important the fodder question is may be seen from the fact that the basis of Austrian agriculture is cattle raising. For this Austria is eminently adapted, owing to its Alpine pastures, and ought to be able to produce enough meat, milk, butter and cheese to be self-supporting. Hitherto, however, Austria has not cultivated this branch of agriculture as successfully as Switzerland, where the natural conditions are very similar. Before the war the stock of cattle per head of the population was 15 per cent and the production of milk per cow 40 per cent below that in Switzerland.

During the war the demands of the army and the lack of fodder greatly thinned the Austrian stock of animals and in 1919 the number of cows was 20 per cent and that of pigs 40 per cent below the figures of 1910. These losses in numbers are gradually being made good, though the deadweight per animal in the case of cattle is said to be only about one-half of the normal. Overseas meat, both frozen and salted, has now to be imported, and yet the consumption of the town population is far below the peace figures and is not sufficient to maintain full working vigor. As in the case of agriculture the development of the production of live stock is much hampered by the requisitions of the authorities at prices below the real value.

#### Decrease of Milk Supply

This is particularly noticeable in the case of milk. Before the war Vienna received about 900,000 liters of milk daily; now only between 50,000 and 100,000 liters arrive, less than 10 per cent of the former quantity. The price paid by the authorities to the farmer has been 12 crowns per liter, while the cost of production ranged as high as 40 crowns per liter. As long as such a state of things continues, the peasant will produce no more milk than he can consume on his own farm. He prefers to feed the milk to calves and pigs to sending it into Vienna to be sold at a price which is only a fraction of what the fodder alone costs. To make up this deficiency, the government buys condensed milk in Switzerland at enormous cost and sells it to the poor at a nominal price. By abandoning the maximum price policy they could get all the milk they want in their own country, if not more cheaply than at any rate not greater cost than in Switzerland; at the same time stimulating the home agriculture so that within a measurable time the importation of milk would be quite superfluous.

In these present conditions the farmers are unable to import the forage and cattle foods required to increase the milk production, so they prefer to feed the milk to the animals, as it is easier to sell meat than milk to profiteering dealers. Until the government perceives the folly of keeping up the present maximum prices there can be no real revival of agricultural prosperity in Austria, and the nation will continue to be dependent upon foreign countries for the greater part of its food supplies.

#### NEW BANK BRANCH OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The Bank of the Nation has just opened its two hundredth branch, the newest one being located at San Cayetano in the province of Buenos Aires. There is hardly a settlement in the Argentine Republic, no matter how small, that has not either a branch or a correspondent of the national bank.

Thanksgiving Remembrances That Are Being Sent to All Parts of the Country!

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BOND MARKET IS  
LITTLE MORE QUIET

Prices Somewhat Irregular This Week, but Check to Upward Movement. It Is Believed, Will Be of Short Duration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The bond market, which last week displayed unusual strength after a period of steady improvement, has shown a temporary lull this week. Price changes were somewhat irregular, but there was no pronounced weakness, average quotations being generally higher. It is believed in bond circles that the check in the strong upward movement is only temporary. Foreign government bonds have shown the greatest activity, but dealings in the general market were comparatively light, due, naturally, to the abbreviated week resulting from two holidays.

The average prices of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds compare as follows:

Changes from  
Wed. Mon. Yr. ago

10 highest grade railroad, 84.94 -1.15 -2.88

10 second grade railroad, 73.74 -0.99 -2.89

10 public utility bonds, 74.49 -1.32 -3.48

10 industrial bonds, 85.87 -1.43 -4.83

Combined average, 81.03 -1.19 -3.42

## Broader Aspect in Trading

The investment market has been taking on a broader aspect lately. While a month ago trading was largely confined to bond houses, at the present time there is considerable buying by banks and institutions. The belief that money rates have at last been definitely established at a lower level has given a great impetus to trading and there have been few exceptions to the upward movement. Practically all classes have been moving higher, in response to fundamental conditions, and there is good reason for believing that the strength will be well sustained, as lower stock prices, bond men maintain, are not likely to have any great influence.

Public utility bonds, particularly, have shown considerable gain recently. This arises from no particularly bullish factor, but may largely be attributed to the fact that they have been comparatively lower than other classes. Municipal bonds have moved up steadily, the current demand being greatly in excess of the supply. Sales of these issues have been approximately doubled in the past few weeks, according to bond men.

Comparative figures of some of the bonds used in the daily averages of Dow, Jones & Co., are as follows:

## HIGHEST PRICE RAILS

1917 1921

High Low Nov 5 Yield

Atoll gen 4s, '95 97 73 84 4.91

B & O gold 4s, '48 84 84 75 4.89

C. B. & Q. gen 4s, '78 97 84 81 5.14

Lou & N. gen 4s, '40 97 84 81 5.28

N. Y. C. 1st 3 1/2s, '97 84 70 6.05

Nor. & W. 1st 4s, '94 84 80 5.60

Nor. P. & W. 1st 4s, '97 84 80 5.09

Penn. com 4 1/2s, '60 107 82 5.09

South P. ref 4s, '55 85 73 5.29

U. S. 1st 4s, '47 100 78 4.54

Average 86.99 73.45 80.55 5.17

## PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

Cal. E. & S. 5s, '97 101 82 5.98

Detroit U. 4 1/2s, '21 84 84 5.13

Int. Rap. T. 5s, '95 99 84 5.22

Mont. Power 5s, '43 100 84 5.22

N. Y. Gas 5s, '48 100 84 5.76

N. Y. Tel. 4 1/2s, '20 100 84 5.76

Pa. Tel. 5s, '37 100 84 5.09

Pub. Serv. N. J. 5s, '92 84 70 7.35

South Bell Tel. 5s, '10 101 84 5.76

Third Ave. ref 4s, '60 80 49 5.72

Average 91.01 77.24 7.10

## INDUSTRIAL BONDS

Armour & Co. 4 1/2s, '94 75 84 5.22

Beth. St. 4 1/2s, '12 74 84 5.22

Gen. Leath 5s, '25 102 84 5.22

Gen. Elec. 4 1/2s, '22 100 84 5.22

Indiana St. 4 1/2s, '22 100 84 5.22

Map. I. & S. 4 1/2s, '10 80 84 5.22

U. S. 5s, '25 100 84 5.22

U. S. Car Chem 5s, '20 100 84 5.22

Average 90.92 79.47 80.34 5.21

Combined average 90.76 79.97 80.71 5.61

## Grain in Transactions

Bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange during October were the greatest since December, 1920, totaling \$336,426,000, compared with \$326,942,000 in September. United States Liberty issues were particularly active in October, the aggregate turnover amounting to \$215,018,000, compared with \$207,123,000 during the previous month. Dealings in bonds of other countries in October totaled \$17,013,000, compared with \$18,379,000 during the preceding month. Dealings in domestic corporation bonds during October amounted to \$34,540,000, against \$39,103,000 in the previous month.

The largest bond issue of the past week was the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company \$27,500,000 8 per cent sinking fund gold debenture bonds, offered at 95 1/2 and interest by a syndicate headed by Dillon, Read & Co., which were heavily oversubscribed. A syndicate is offering an issue of \$4,000,000 bonds of the Charcoal Iron Company of America. The purpose of this offering is to retire outstanding indebtedness and to provide working capital. A syndicate has underwritten an issue of Wilson & Co. \$10,125,000 10-year convertible 7 1/2 per cent debentures at 96 1/2 and interest.

## GOODYEAR TIRE REPORT

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company for the seven months ended September 30, 1921, shows that after providing for interest and other charges, including adjustment of inventories in subsidiaries, there was a surplus of \$3,395,853. The income account of the company shows net sales at \$62,421,179; net earnings \$6,839,486; interest \$2,319,604; charges and adjustment (including loss on liquidation of fixed property and adjustment of inventory on subsidiaries) \$1,122,929; surplus \$3,395,853.

BRITISH HIDE AND  
LEATHER MARKETS

Trade Is Disturbed by Conditions and Prices—Footwear Business Is a Shade Better

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—There is at time of writing a great deal of nervousness in the hide and leather trade; for some time leather producers have held the view that hide values are artificial, and the wiser among them have refused to follow the upward trend of the market. The fear of an American dump of sole leather also has been present, and to some extent materialized, as a large consignment of sole leather bands and offal is reported to have arrived in Liverpool. The immediate effect seems to be a fall in the hide market, and at the recent auctions in Hermondey declines of 1/4d. to 1/2d. per pound were registered. Best ox sold at 8 1/2d. to 10 1/2d., and there are those who expect to see something like a slump set in almost immediately. Cows at 8d. to 8 1/2d. also showed a fall of 1/4d. to 1/2d. of calf shagging in the fall also.

Trade since the time of the Shoe and Leather Fair has shown a decline, and business is again on the slow side. The inquiry is for small parcels of medium and low-priced bands, and tanners are already getting alarmed at their holding of better grade stock. So far prices have held firm, but suspicious offers of tanners are spoken of to clear a parcel at a shade below current quotations. Offers of old stock American sole have also been sold below prices of a few weeks ago. Planned offal is selling fairly well in the light and heavy grades, and values are so far firm.

Bermundsey—the London leather center—was not unduly alarmed by the failure of Arthur B. Crake & Co., leather merchants with liabilities \$24,771 and assets \$4200. The debtor only started in January, 1921, with \$7700 capital. Several leading importers of American leather are interested for amounts varying from \$500 to \$4000.

The demand for upper stock is still very moderate, and only medium and low grade box calf and sides, glaced kid, seem to be moving off. Imports are moderate from America, and the depreciation of the mark has stopped the entry of German leather to a large extent.

The shoe trade is a shade better, but unemployment is still very prevalent in the great centers. Leading manufacturers express the opinion that no great revival can be looked for until exchanges are righted. The question of the prohibition of shoes into British South Africa was raised in Parliament recently, when a member asked if the government knew it has intensified unemployment in this country. The reply was given that the prohibition was qualified by the grant of licenses for shoes not usually made in South Africa, but that the government would consider any representations made, with a view to seeing what could be done to improve matters.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Gold holdings in October of United States, the world's sole creditor nation, approximated \$3,500,000,000, a new high record. It is estimated this is 35 per cent to 40 per cent of the world's visible supply. The 12 federal reserve banks hold about \$930,000,000.

The turnover of bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, November 4, exceeded \$22,000,000. Almost 65 per cent represented purchases of Liberty bonds and Victory notes.

Two American companies have established a five-year credit of \$10,000,000 with the Argentine State Railways. Commercial Attaché Feely at Buenos Aires reports to the United States Commerce Department. The contract provides for the delivery of 75 locomotives, valued at \$3,500,000, and 2000 freight cars, valued at \$5,000,000. The remaining \$1,500,000 is for spare parts and appliances.

A Sino-Japanese corporation known as the North-Eastern Company, in Fungien, China, has been established with a capital of 20,000,000 yen for mining, afforestation and agricultural enterprises, according to the Chinese Bureau of Economic Information.

Salomon Brothers & Hutzler, and Kidder, Peabody & Co. have purchased from the United States War Finance Corporation \$7,500,000 of 6 per cent equipment trusts of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the Illinois Central Railroad. The trusts mature in two to four years, and are being offered at prices to yield from 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 per cent.

DROP IN PRICES IN  
DENMARK REPORTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—A joint "price-control" by representatives for trade, industry and the consumers has recently been organized in Denmark, and the following fall in prices has been placed on record:

	Per cent
The textile industry	50
Vegetable margarine	40
Paper industry	40 to 60
Conserves industry, about	35
Lime industry	35
Footwear	33 1/2
Rolling mill	74
Cable industry	72
Nail and wire	75
Bricks	20 to 25
Timber	22 1/2
Chocolate	50
Cocoa	75

These figures are supplied from official sources.

AUSTRALIAN BANK  
POLICY AND TRADE

Restriction of Credits Is Curtailing the Recent Over-Importing and Is Reflected in the Financial Statements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—By the cautious policy of Australasian bankers, in restricting advances to customers, trade is being forced back into safe channels with beneficial results, and a repetition of the recent over-importing phase, when the London cash resources of Australasian banks were reduced while the local advances to clients showed a substantial increase, has been rendered unlikely. A steady conservative policy is still the dominant feature of Australasian banking. While deposits in the ordinary banks have been practically stationary, the reports of state savings banks in the Commonwealth reveal increases in deposits and in new accounts.

Australasian banking returns for the past financial year show that the heavy fall in the rates for wool and metals was largely balanced by the excellent prices for the good wheat and butter exports. The reduction in the stocks of imported goods in Australia has not resulted in any lifting of restrictions, as the bankers favor a still further reduction. As a matter of fact the banks have excellent reason for pursuing a conservative policy. For the June quarter of this year the percentage of cash holdings to deposits of ordinary trading banks in Australia, excluding the Commonwealth Bank, was 23 1/2, and the percentage of advances to deposits was 58.

## Figures of 18 Banks

A comparison of banking progress in Australia and New Zealand is made possible by the publication in the Australian Insurance and Banking record of the balance sheets of 18 ordinary banks transacting business in the Commonwealth and the Dominion, also of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. An analysis made by the record shows the deposits and advances of Australasian banks in June, 1914, and June, 1921, the tabulation following:

## DEPOSITS

1914 1921

Ordinary banks, £199,961,940 £297,021,215

Commonwealth Bank, £459,264 27,483,811

Total, £204,421,104 £324,505,026

## ADVANCES

1914 1921

Ordinary banks, £146,708,329 £246,936,850

Commonwealth Bank, £1,922,864 20,504,350

Total, £148,631,193 £267,441,200

It will be seen that the deposits of the ordinary banks showed an increase of approximately £97,000,000 during the seven years, or 48 1/2 per cent, and those of the Commonwealth Bank an approximate increase of £22,000,000. The total increase was roughly £119,000,000, or 58 1/2 per cent. The advances of the banks and of the Commonwealth Bank showed an increase of about 80 per cent. In 1914 the percentage of the total advances to the total deposits was about 72 1/2 per cent; in 1921 it was about 82 1/2.

On June 30, 1921, the total of the balance sheets of the ordinary banks was £401,978,031, against £392,819,200 on June 30, 1920, and £342,259,716 on June, 1919. The financial year ended closed showed an increase of £9,158,831, as compared with the previous year's increase of £50,559,484. The shareholders' funds of the ordinary banks show an increase of £4,714,409 during the past year, and paid-up capital is larger by £4,160,477.

The deposits of the ordinary banks have been practically stationary and as the Commonwealth Bank figures have shown a substantial decrease the result of the combined deposits has been a falling off of approximately £13,000,000 for the 12 months. The discounts, loans, advances, etc., of the ordinary banks for the year represented £246,695,915, as against £219,419,696 in 1920, including the Commonwealth Bank figures the total under the head of discounts, etc., showed the substantial increase in the 12 months of nearly £21,000,000.

## Federal Bank's Progress

The Commonwealth Bank continues its remarkable progress, partly as the result of having been in a position to take advantage of international exchange conditions. For the six months ended June 30 the bank earned £409,041 profits, which compared very favorably with £292,219 for the previous six months and £392,604 for the corresponding period of 1920. As in the past, the profits have been appropriated equally to the reserve fund and the redemption fund, each of which has grown from £961,485 on June 30, 1919, to £1,725,632 on June 30 this year, a total of nearly £3,500,000 for both funds.

The deposits and interest in the bank on June 30 showed a decided shrinkage over those in the balance sheet of the previous June, the figures being respectively £34,515,485, against £41,002,909. Advances, however, have arisen from £13,194,693, in 1920 to £18,657,922, in 1921. The drastic effect of the influx of imports is shown by the fact that whereas at the end of June, 1920, the bank held in London large sums on account of the sales of wool and wheat, etc., within 12 months these cash resources had been heavily drawn upon; this is shown by the difference between the £21,450,000 on short call in London, on June 30, 1920, and the £3,090,000 available on June, 1921.

The Commonwealth bank is now in control of the Australian note issue and its special balance sheet shows that notes have been issued of the

value of £58,713,251; the gold coin and bullion represent £23,714,985; debentures and other securities roughly £26,000,000, and other assets roughly £8,600,000; the interest accrued stands at £463,238.

## A Thrifty Commonwealth

State savings banks in the Commonwealth, excluding the Queensland Bank, which has been taken over by the Commonwealth Savings Bank, received in deposits in August £3,969,397 and paid out £2,932,795. The excess of deposits over payments was, therefore, £836,602, and the total amount at the credit of depositors was £177,822,430, as against £106,804,583 on August 31, 1920. At the same time, the number of accounts opened in August exceeded the number closed by nearly 11,000, making the number of open accounts £238,351, as against 2,271,781 in August, 1920. When it is remembered that the total population of Australia is not quite 5,500,000, the fact that in five states there are 2,332,251 accounts in state savings banks is an index of the solid prosperity of the Commonwealth and of the thrift of its people.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank took over the Queensland Savings Bank on December 15, 1920, with the result that the deposits of that branch of the Commonwealth Bank expanded from £17,932,409 on June, 1920, to £25,306,958 on December 15, 1920. In the following six months the total increased by nearly £900,000.

The success of the last Australian loan of £10,000,000 has been due in large measure to the support and facilities given by the banks to their customers. It is, of course, a serious question of how far this continual absorption of money is responsible for the restriction of development and the increase of unemployment. Since the beginning of the war the people of Australia have raised about £250,000,000. The Sydney Chamber of Commerce is now urging that all government borrowing should cease.

SITUATION IN THE  
LUMBER INDUSTRY

Continued Heavy Increase in the Movement by Water Features the Pacific Northwest Trade

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A continued heavy increase in the movement of lumber by water featured the Pacific Northwest trade during the week's business reported by 105 mills of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, 42 per cent were placed for cargo delivery, amounting to \$2,014,223 feet out of a total of 76,444,223 feet represented in new orders.

Production totaled 68,415,622 feet, or 14 per cent below normal for the mills in operation, which participated in the week's summary of business. Shipments were about equal to production. In trade for rail delivery, new orders totaled 1481 cars, and deliveries 1660 cars, with a balance of unshipped orders of 3313 cars. Rail shipments exceeded orders for rail delivery by 5,370,000 feet. In the cargo trade domestic new business totaled 20,533,223 feet, while new export orders totaled 11,431,000 feet. Cargo shipments, coastwise and intercoastal, totaled 13,147,748 feet, and overseas 5,517,388 feet. The unshipped balance of the cargo trade shows \$3,213,459 feet for coastwise and intercoastal delivery and 66,706,589 feet for overseas delivery.

## DIVIDENDS

Greenfield Tap & Die, quarterly of 2 1/2 per cent preferred, payable January 1 to stock of December 15.

Bessemer & Lake Erie, semi-annual of 3 per cent preferred, payable December 1 to stock of November 15.

Northern Texas Electric, 2 per cent common, payable December 1 to stock of November 15.

United States Gypsum, stock dividend on common of 5 per cent, in addition to quarterly of 1 per cent, and 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, all payable December 31 to stock of December 15.

## WAR FINANCE RATES LOWERED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Eugene Meyer, managing director, announces that the United States War Finance Corporation has reduced its interest rates on advances to banks for agricultural or live stock purposes from 5 1/2 per cent to 5 per cent on all advances maturing in six months or less, without privilege of renewal, and on all other advances to banks for agricultural or live stock purposes from 6 per cent to 5 1/2 per cent.

BRITISH COMMERCE  
RETURNS COMPARED

Exports of Manufactured Goods Show Some Signs of Revival, but Little Improvement Generally Is Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—While the export of manufactures showed some signs of revival during September, generally there is little improvement when compared with the trade returns for August. A comparison of British trade for the last three months are shown as follows:

1921	Imports	Exports (including reexports)
July	£80,757,174	£52,533,955
Aug.	£8,581,840	£1,244,088
Sept.	£7,118,507	£3,842,222

The imports for September amounted to £87,118,507, as compared with £82,757,174 in the same month last year, being a decrease of £4,361,673. Raw materials and articles mainly manufactured reveal a decline of £24,692,103, and only one of the items detailed under this heading showed an increase, namely coal with £59,863. The largest decreases were:

Wood and timber	£6,925,797
Raw cotton and cotton waste	4,846,884
Wool (raw and waste)	3,707,672
Other textile materials	1,157,075
Paper-making materials	1,679,873
Rubber	1,617,109

There was a drop of £22,667,261 in the imports of articles wholly or mainly manufactured, the principal decreases in this connection being: Iron and steel and mfrs thereof, £1,313,504; Non-ferrous metals & mfrs thereof, £1,129,063; Machinery, £1,029,063; Woolen & worsted yarns & mfrs, £1,029,063; Silk and silk manufactures, £1,755,569; Mfrs of other textile materials, £1,157,647; Chemicals, dyes and colors, £2,195,187; Oils, fats and resins (mfr'd), £4,321,762; Paper and cardboard, £1,916,747; Vehicles (including locomotives, ships and aircraft), £2,412,596.

The exports for September totaled £55,247,573, exclusive of reexports, against £57,455,913, a decrease of £2,208,340. In the category raw materials and articles mainly manufactured, there was a drop of £2,513,349, the biggest decrease being in coal, £1,423,159. Exports of articles wholly or mainly manufactured declined by £58,206,882, the chief items responsible for this falling off being:

Cotton yarns and manufactures	£24,548,457
Woolen and worsted yarns and manufactures	7,221,581
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	6,832,293
Apparel	3,665,118
Chemicals, dyes and colors	2,570,093
Vehicles (including locomotives, ships and aircraft)	2,009,320

The imports for the nine months ending September 30 totaled £827,678,470, compared with £1,501,412,329 in 1920, a decrease of £673,733,759. The exports for the same period showed a decrease of £488,616,725, the figures being, 1921, £2,518,661,311, and 1920, £1,007,278,036. Reexports in September totaled £8,594,644, against £13,350,608, a decrease of £4,755,964. The figures for reexports for the nine months were: 1921, £77,639,668; 1920, £180,455,482, a drop of £102,815,814.

TRADE OUTLOOK IN  
LATVIA PROMISING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

RIGA, Latvia.—The representatives of a large British firm has paid a visit of more than a month's duration to the Baltic states in order to work for a reopening of the export of agricultural products from these countries to England. As far as Latvia is concerned the prospects seem satisfactory, and the first boat from Riga has left for England.

Things are beginning to right themselves in Latvia and the new export tariff, "provisionally" put into force by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Kalnins, has at once had a beneficial effect upon the trade balance, the deficit, in any case for the time being, has been reduced to a minimum, but the period is much too short to be able to draw any accurate conclusions.

The Chinese and Siamese Ministers to Japan are negotiating a Sino-Siamese Commercial Treaty in Tokyo, according to the Chinese Bureau of Economic Information.

IMPROVEMENT IN  
COPPER INDUSTRY

Deliveries in First Half of 1921 Averaged 40 Per Cent Total in 1918, the Record Year

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—That there has been a substantial improvement in the copper industry during the past few months is indicated in figures showing that deliveries by refineries during September totaled 109,000,000 pounds, compared with 104,000,000 pounds in August, while October is said to compare favorably with the previous month. The monthly output averages 40,000,000 pounds.



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## YALE ELEVEN TO MEET PRINCETON

Second Game of the "Big Three" Football Championship Battles of 1921 Takes Place Today in New Haven Bowl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Yale and Princeton universities meet in the Yale bowl this afternoon in their annual championship football game, and it is expected to be one of the hardest fought that these two teams have had in a number of years.

For Princeton it will be the second game of the "Big Three" championship series and the last on the Orange and Black schedule. For Yale it will be the first of its "Big Three" battles, and it will also be what may be termed the first real test of the fall for the Yale team. Princeton disposed of Harvard last Saturday by a score of 10 to 3 in one of the greatest games ever played by the Crimson and the Orange and Black.

Yale started the season with a lot of splendid material under the coaching of T. A. D. Jones, former Yale varsity quarterback. Despite the fact that J. T. Callahan, captain and guard of the 1920 team and H. M. Kempton, star quarterback last fall, were among those who did not come out for the 1921 team, there was a wealth of veteran material available when the men first reported in September. Among the star veterans back were Capt. M. P. Aldrich '22, left halfback; R. E. Jordan '23, right halfback; A. N. Into '23, tackle; H. K. Cross '23, center and J. G. Sturm '23, halfback. In addition to these veterans there came up from last year's championship freshman a number of splendid players, including C. M. O'Hearn '24, quarterback; Anton Hulman Jr., '24, end; N. G. Neidlinger '24, halfback; H. E. Landis Jr., '24, center, and R. W. Murphy '24, quarterback. There were also one or two strong players from the second eleven of last fall, including G. C. Beckett '23, quarterback.

Yale's preliminary season has not been as strenuous as that of Princeton or Harvard; but the Elis have developed well and are ready to put up their best game of the season this afternoon. The important position of quarterback is expected to be ably filled today by either Beckett or O'Hearn, two of the best Yale has had in some time. O'Hearn is one of the best open-field runners on the team and in addition can kick or throw the forward pass. He was not in his best form during the early part of the season, but has now rounded into championship class and, if he does not start the game today, he is sure to get into it. Aldrich and Jordan will look after the two half-back positions. Aldrich is a brilliant broken-field runner and a strong defensive back. He can also punt well. Jordan is a strong line plunger and also a good man to circle an end. He is, however, inclined to fumble the ball. W. N. Mallory '24, at fullback, completes the back field. He is a very strong defensive player, but is seldom used to carry the ball.

The Elis are well supplied with substitute material for the backfield. Neidlinger, I. E. Wright Jr., '24 and J. G. F. Speiden '23 are three fine substitute halfbacks; J. P. Oed '24, center, while R. W. Murphy is a good substitute quarterback.

Yale has an exceptionally heavy and powerful forward line this fall. H. E. Landis Jr., '24, at center, is not only a fine roving center, but he is good at passing the ball. He has three strong substitutes in H. K. Cross '23, last year's center, A. L. Norris '24, and C. G. Boltwood '23.

N. T. Guernsey Jr., '22 and P. H. Cruikshank '23, are the two guards. Both are big, powerful players; but they are rather lacking in big-game experience. For substitutes in guard there are H. T. Herr Jr., '23, guard on last year's team; J. J. MacKay '23 and R. C. Batty '24. Both MacKay and Batty weigh over 200 pounds. MacKay was on last year's varsity, while Batty was on the freshman team.

Yale has two splendid tackles in A. N. Into '23 and J. C. Diller '24. Into was tackle in 1920 and is this year regarded as one of the best on any college team. J. C. Diller '22, C. B. Easley '24, J. L. Miller '24, and D. B. Hilden '24 are four fine substitutes for these positions.

J. C. Sturm '22 and Anton Hulman Jr. are the players who are expected to start at end today. These two players are not regarded as the best ends Yale has, but C. F. Eddy '23 and E. F. Blair '24, the two regulars, have been unable to be in the lineup much of late. Either or both may get into the game today before it is over. Sturm is a fast end as well as a good blocker. Hulman is a fast end as well as a good blocker in college, and is good at receiving forward passes. J. M. Deaver '24, D. G. Dutton '22, and P. T. Butler '22 are the other leading candidates for the wing positions.

## NORTHWESTERN HAS NEW COACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. EVANSTON, Illinois—Northwestern University is represented in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association by a cross-country team this season for the first time since 1914. Coach Frank Hill, who is starting his first year as track coach at Northwestern, did not find any experienced men to build with. There were no cross-country men and few long-

distance men from the 1920 track team who could get into form. Minor sports had been neglected at Northwestern prior to the coming of Director of Athletics D. M. Evans. Intramural sports have been the means of developing enough material for the several new sports which have been added in the last year. A call for class-track teams early in the year enabled Coach Hill to pick out some promising men for the new cross-country varsity.

A six-man team has been selected which will represent the Purple in two meets. From the varsity track team E. W. Telford '23, a two-miler, has developed well in the hard training prescribed by Coach Hill. Stewart Crippen '23 and N. C. Miller '23 have also had experience at distance run-



Capt. M. P. Aldrich '22, Yale varsity football team.

ning and are becoming accustomed to the sport. The remaining men, M. C. Bovee '23, C. E. Burke '23 and J. N. Davis '24 are practically new to running of any sort.

Coach Hill, although characterizing the team as being very inexperienced, believes that the men will give any opponents a good race.

## IOWA ATHLETES GIVEN MEDALS

Twelve Track Stars at That University Are Rewarded for Breaking the College Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Twelve track stars at the University of Iowa were awarded gold medals for their work in setting new university records in track and field events at last night's football mass meeting preceding the Iowa-Indiana football game. These medals are permanent awards given this year for the first time and will be presented hereafter to any track or field performer who shatters an existing mark.

Three men not now in the university received medals. They were J. M. Friedlander and J. R. Hill, members of last spring's half-mile relay team, and G. S. McIntire, who set a new mark of 4m. 38s. in the one-mile run. Others were E. C. Wilson '23, whose record in the 100-yard dash is 9.4-5s., in the 220-yard dash 21.3-5s., and who was a member of the half-mile relay team that set the new time of 1m. 28.2-4s. for that distance; F. O. Selling '23, the fourth member of the relay team; L. V. Peterman '22, holder of the two-mile record at 10m. 3-5s. H. A. Crawford '23, whose best time in the high hurdles is 15.3-5s., and who is joint holder of the low hurdle record at 25.4-5s.; C. R. Brookins '23, joint holder of the low hurdle record. E. P. Hoffman '22, holder of the mark in the running high jump at 6ft. 2-1-8in.; A. A. Devine, joint holder of the mark in the pole vault at 11ft. 5-1/2in.; F. W. Slater '23, whose mark in the discus is 143ft. 4in., and in the 16-pound shotput 41ft. 4in.; and L. C. Belding '22, whose record at 26s. in the low hurdles was broken by Crawford and Brookins.

YALE SOPHOMORE WINS. NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—D. H. Davidson, a Yale sophomore, won the single scull championship of Yale University, Thursday, defeating two members of the varsity crew. R. K. Cooper '23 and G. D. Ellis '23. The race was on the Quinnipiac River and was rowed up-stream from the boathouse, the course being three-quarters of a mile. Davidson's time was 5m. 31s.

CHITTIK NAMED CAPTAIN. CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—C. Y. Chittick '23 has been elected captain of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology track team.

## IMPROVED FORM BY RACING CLUB

Defeats Champion Soccer Team of France in the Parisian Championship on October 23

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France—All but one of the senior Rugby football matches in the Paris championship on October 23 were very one-sided affairs and consequently lacked interest. The highest number of points scored by one team was 43, Olympique running up this score against 3 by the Association

DUBLIN, Ireland—Chist sporting interest in Ireland was confined on October 23 to Rugby football, association football, and hockey. The star game as regards rugby was the meeting of Lansdowne and Trinity College in the College Park. With an undefeated record this season, Lansdowne was expected to win without much difficulty, but the students put up a very plucky battle and all but saved the game, losing by only 6 to 3. It was a hard, keen struggle throughout, in which forward play predominated. With both packs breaking up and tackling keenly, the threequarters got very few opportunities of combining in attack. Moreover, they found difficulty in holding a greasy ball. Up and down play was the order of the day, and right at the close of the second half Lansdowne got across the Trinity line for the one try of the match.

Monkstown sprang a surprise on the Clontarf men, whom they entertained, and ran out good winners by 16 points to 3. The ground showed little trace of previous rain, and a vigorous if not particularly high-class game showed that the winners have improved a great deal since the season opened. The Blackrock College vs. Wanderers game also provided a surprise result. The Wanderers had quite their share of the play, but failed to take the opportunities which came their way. On the other hand, Blackrock made full use of openings, and ran up a score of 10 points to 0.

Although they lost in the end, the Old Wesley men appeared to have the better of their match against Bective Rangers, but could score only twice. However, they crossed over with a two points lead. From this point onward, Bective Rangers were on top, and do what they would, the Wesley players could not assert superiority. Bective scored no fewer than eight tries, two of which were converted, the final score being 34 points to 8.

In the League of All-Ireland, the St. James's Gate Association football team romped away with its match against Shelbourne and won by 4 goals to 1. Playing at a fast pace all through, the winners were on top from start to finish. At the interval they held a lead of two clear goals. They soon added to these, and then a mistake by the Shelbourne defense presented them with yet another goal. The losers played well for a minute or two in the closing stages and managed to score once.

Bohemians and Olympia played quite a good game, in which the former eleven were always just a shade the better and won by 3 goals to 1. All four goals were scored before the interval. Dublin United defeated Jacobs by exactly the same score, but at half-time each had scored once, but, crossing over, the United improved considerably and won the match for their win.

In a heavy scoring game, the Young Men's Christian Association representatives put up a plucky battle against Frankfurt. A goal down at half-time, they later equalized and then went ahead. The closing stages were very keenly contested, and the draw of four goals each in which the game ended was a fitting result.

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Generally speaking, the results in other regions on October 23 bore testimony to closer games. In the Côte d'Argent district, the Bordeaux Etudiants Club and the Club Athlétique Béglaise equally shared six points. The same total of points resulted from the Stade Bordelais versus Section Bordelaise clash, but in this case all were scored by the Stade Bordelais. Biarritz Olympique and Section Paloise enjoyed a close game in the west, the former winning by 9 points to 0. Until the last few minutes of the game both teams had failed to score, but just before the final whistle the Paloise defense, which had been galled gallantly in the face of many attacks, was penetrated. A similar score resulted from the match between the Association Sportive de Bayonne and Boucau Stade, from which the former emerged victorious. Aviron Bayonnais gained a run-away victory at the expense of Stade de Mauleon, winning by 25 to 0.

In the Languedoc district, Association Sportive de Béziers won, as well anticipated, against the Stade Olympique de Montpellier; but instead of gaining the easy victory expected, the Béziers men had to fight every inch of the way, winning by 3 points to 0. Although most of the "class" Rugby teams in France were engaged in championship matches, there were a few that played "friendly" games. One of the best of these encounters was that between Stade Toulousain and Stadoceste Tserbais, which ended in a win for the former by 7 points to 0. The losers played, if anything, the more aggressive game, but many of their movements were turned from attack into defense by the skillful and vigorous maneuvers of their opponents. In other good games, Toulouse Olympique Etudiants Club de-

feated Stade Athlétique Bordelais by 7 points to 0, and Stade Lourdaux won against Stade de St. Gaudens by 14 to 0.

## LANDSDOWNE AND TRINITY CONTEST

Sporting Interest in Ireland Is Confined to Rugby, Association Football and Hockey Encounters on October 22

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland—Chist sporting interest in Ireland was confined on October 23 to Rugby football, association football, and hockey. The star game as regards rugby was the meeting of Lansdowne and Trinity College in the College Park. With an undefeated record this season, Lansdowne was expected to win without much difficulty, but the students put up a very plucky battle and all but saved the game, losing by only 6 to 3. It was a hard, keen struggle throughout, in which forward play predominated. With both packs breaking up and tackling keenly, the threequarters got very few opportunities of combining in attack. Moreover, they found difficulty in holding a greasy ball. Up and down play was the order of the day, and right at the close of the second half Lansdowne got across the Trinity line for the one try of the match.

Monkstown sprang a surprise on the Clontarf men, whom they entertained, and ran out good winners by 16 points to 3. The ground showed little trace of previous rain, and a vigorous if not particularly high-class game showed that the winners have improved a great deal since the season opened. The Blackrock College vs. Wanderers game also provided a surprise result. The Wanderers had quite their share of the play, but failed to take the opportunities which came their way. On the other hand, Blackrock made full use of openings, and ran up a score of 10 points to 0.

Although they lost in the end, the Old Wesley men appeared to have the better of their match against Bective Rangers, but could score only twice. However, they crossed over with a two points lead. From this point onward, Bective Rangers were on top, and do what they would, the Wesley players could not assert superiority. Bective scored no fewer than eight tries, two of which were converted, the final score being 34 points to 8.

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## SCOTTISH RUGBY FOOTBALL GAMES

Glasgow Academicals Appear Likely to Be the Strongest Team in the West of Scotland for the 1921-22 Season

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Glasgow High School Former Pupils were badly defeated on October 8 before their neighbors and rivals, the Glasgow Academicals, who seem likely to be the strongest Rugby football team in the west of Scotland this season. The high school team should have done better, for it obtained the first two tries, both of which were converted. With a lead of 10 points, the High School men seemed to be in a very happy position. However, the Academicals won by 21 points to 10, and showed very convincing form. Always strong forward, the Academicals are developing good rear divisions. They have a fine man at half-back in J. C. Dykes.

The Academicals of Edinburgh are, on the other hand, going very badly this season, and lost their second championship match, against the Watsonians. The meetings of these two teams used to be great battles, but on this occasion the Academicals were outclassed, and lost by 29 points to 0. The Watsonians, who have not yet been thoroughly tested, proved themselves to be a fine side. Both J. H. Carmichael, the Scottish international, and L. J. Dunn, the Scottish champion hurdler, scored three tries. Behind a winning pack, J. A. R. Selby was seen at his best. At their best, the Academicals are not very strong; but in this important match they had to take the field without their new captain, R. I. Marshall.

Stewart's College Former Pupils were not seriously tried against the Edinburgh Institution Former Pupils, whom they defeated by 35 points to 0. It was not a real test for the Stewart's men, but it is interesting to note that they beat the Institution by 35 clear points, whereas, against the same opponents, the Watsonians scored only 25 points. These figures may be taken for what they are worth as a comparison between the Watsonians and Stewart's College. The Former Pupils of Heriot's played their third match with Border opponents on October 8, and gained their third victory. On the previous occasions, against Hawick and Jed Forest, Heriot's only just won through, but against Melrose they had a comfortable victory by 14 to 3. The Melrose men held their own at first, and led by a penalty goal at half-time; but the Heriotians were by far the better team in the second period of the contest, and crossed their opponents' line on four occasions. Melrose did not score again. It is always a notable feature of the play of the Heriotians that they are strong finishers, and seem to improve as the game goes on.

The Edinburgh University fifteen and the Royal High School Former Pupils played a drawn game. It was a keen enough contest, even if the finer points of rugby were not greatly in evidence. The school men led by two tries at the interval, the better combination of their backs giving them an advantage. The university men, who have been able to induce E. H. Liddell, the Scottish sprint champion, to play for them, were successful in getting on level terms later, and from their second try a goal should have resulted. It was taken straight in front of the posts, and was an easy kick.

Keen rivals in Hawick and Gala had a lively encounter at Hawick. Although the Gala team put up a splendid fight for a time and had a fair share of the play, it lacked finishing power, and Hawick won by 16 points to 0. Hawick looks like being the strongest side on the Scottish borders this season. It has a powerful set of forwards, but the backs are not up to the standard of former days. Once upon a time, all four of the Hawick threequarters were Scottish internationals. W. R. Sutherland, William Burnet, Carl Ogilvy and R. H. Lindsay-Watson. The Selkirk men were in Glasgow on October 8, and could only draw, 8 to 8, with Hillhead High School Former Pupils. But the Selkirk team was not at full strength, and lacked its clever half-back, W. E. Bryce. Jed Forest met with another setback by losing to Kelso at Kelso by 0 to 8.

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## CRESCENT ATHLETIC WINS FROM D. K. E.

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Class B

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	2	0	1.000
Creighton	1	0	1.000
Princeton	1	1	.500
Yale	1	1	.500
D. K. E.	0	1	.000
Columbia	0	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The final matches in the team match between the D. K. E. Club and the Crescent Athletic Club in the Class B squash tennis championship were completed yesterday, and resulted in a victory for the Crescent players, 4 matches to 3. The first day left the result, two matches all, and each won more of the two matches played. But a default on the part of the D. K. E. Club on Thursday gave Crescent the odd match and the victory. The summary: C. B. Stuart, D. K. E., defeated H. R. Burroughs, Crescent, 15-6, 15-4. H. C. Triets, Crescent, defeated P. M. Walker, D. K. E., 15-3, 15-4. T. H. S. Andrews, Crescent, defeated J. C. Stevens, D. K. E., by default.

H. Bradley '23, E. J. Chapman '24, H. C. Bryan '24 and W. J. Clapp '23. While Matthias' time compares favorably with that of 24m. 5s. established last year over the same course by Watson, that of the other members of the team was not so good. Clapp, the last of the first six to the finish mark, taking 5m. 3s. to run the course.

Matthias and Henre are the only veteran members of the squad. Both ran in the cross-country meets last year, and both represented the Kansas Aggies on the four-mile relay team which took second place at the University of Illinois indoor relay carnival last March. The other members of the squad lack the experience which Matthias and Henre have obtained from their last year's campaigning, but are capable of development, according to Coach Watson.

## TWO INTERESTING FOOTBALL GAMES

Chaux-de-Fonds Defeat Etoile, While Geneva and Servette Draw in Swiss Championship

SWISS ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP (To October 16, Inclusive)

Western Switzerland

Team	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Servette	3	0	1	7
Antoniou	2	0	0	4
Chaux-de-Fonds	2	2	0	4
Etoile	2	2	0	4
Geneva	1	1	1	3
Lausanne	1	2	0	2
Montroux	1	2	0	2
Fribourg	0	3	0	0

Central Switzerland

Team	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Lucerne	3	0	0	6
Bienne	2	0	2	4
Aarau	1	0	3	2
Young-Boys	1	1	3	2
Berne	1	2	0	2
Nordstern	1	2	0	2
Bale	0	2	1	1
Old-Boys	0	2	1	1

Eastern Switzerland

Team	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Blue Star	3	1	0	6
Grasshoppers	3	1	0	6
Saint-Gall	2	1	1	5
Zurich	1	1	3	2
Winterthur	1	2	1	3
Neumünster	1	2	1	3
Brühl	1	2	1	3
Young-Fellows	0	2	1	1

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

GENEVA, Switzerland—Two highly interesting matches, at Chaux-de-Fonds and Geneva, marked the play in the Association football championship in western Switzerland on October 16, and in both cases the result remained in doubt up to the last moment. At Chaux-de-Fonds the Etoile men had at the beginning to submit to a penalty, giving their opponents the opportunity to open the score. They equalized before half-time, only to see the ball enter their goal once more, after a corner, the final result being 2 to 1 in favor of Chaux-de-Fonds. The two Chaux-de-Fonds teams were meeting for the twenty-third time. Prior to this meeting the Etoile had won 11 times and Chaux-de-Fonds eight, the remaining four games having been drawn. After this match, the two were level in the league standing.

The Geneva match furnished a considerable surprise, the Geneva team having improved since the previous week, while Servette appeared much below form. Nothing went well with the Servette men, while the speed and effectiveness of their opponents were astonishing. It was only in the last minute of the match that Servette succeeded in equalizing the game, which was one of the most exciting ever seen on the Servette ground, resulting in a draw of one goal each. This is the fourth draw between these teams since 1910; all the other matches have been won by Servette.

At Villeneuve, Cantonal confirmed the excellent impression made at the outset of the season against Etoile, and won against Montroux by 4 goals to 1. The meeting of Fribourg and Lausanne could not be officially recognized as counting in the league series, as the appointed referee did not officiate. The game, however, was played, and Fribourg won by 4 goals to 0. The four clubs at the head of the standing after the games on October 16 occupied the positions they held at the close of last season.

The competition in central Switzerland continued to be very close. The Bienne men made an excellent recovery in their match against Nordstern, and, after their opponents had led at half-time by 1 goal to 0, won by 3 to 2. The Aarau team scored its first victory, defeating Basel by 2 to 1, and Lucerne continued a victorious career by scoring 2 goals to 1 against Old Boys. The position of these two last-named teams was especially interesting, Lucerne having had to play relegation matches at the end of last season through being at the bottom of the standing, while the Old Boys closed the season as second in the list.

For once the Zurich clubs agreed to play two eastern Switzerland matches on the same ground, the Utogrund, Neumünster and Young Fellows drew 1 to 1, while Grasshoppers beat the Zurich men, whom they distinctly outclassed, by 3 goals to 2. Blue Stars met their first defeat at the hands of St. Gall, losing by 0 to 2, and Winterthur, playing at home, defeated Brühl by 2 to 0, thus scoring its first win in the championship this season.

## CUNARD ANCHOR

Regular sailings from Boston to Liverpool, New York to Cherbourg, Southampton, Liverpool, Plymouth, London, Londonderry, Glasgow, Mediterranean Ports.

## BRADFORD MEETS BLACKHEATH TEAM

Latter, Fielding a Strong Rugby Football Squad, Wins by 23 Points to 0 on October 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England—The Bradford Rugby football team came to London and played against Blackheath, after an interval of 25 years, on October 15. Blackheath fielded its strongest team, and won by 23 points to 0, in spite of Bradford's imposing record, since the commencement of the season, of four wins out of five games played. The game itself was interesting and fast, and the "Heathens" played in such a manner as to indicate that they are likely again to be the strongest club of the season. There was splendid dash and accuracy about the home fifteen's movements, which made their victory seem certain almost as soon as the game had got properly under way. The Bradford team, too, gave an excellent display, and included its rear divisions, which included Edward Myers, were slow, the forwards were commendably fast and powerful.

H. Coverdale opened the scoring for Blackheath by dropping a fine goal, and then A. B. Blake went over, and Bradford line for a try which was not converted. A sustained attack by Bradford followed and resulted in G. M. Parker getting across for the visitors. For some reason he did not ground the ball at once, and while he cogitated, E. E. Hammett came on the scene and took the ball out of the Bradford man's hands. Such an incident is most unusual. In the second half, Blackheath averted the game in the face of stout opposition. A. F. Blakiston, Q. E. M. A. King, C. N. Lowe, and Blake all scored tries, two of which were successfully converted by Coverdale, who is playing exceedingly well this season. The rival forwards were more or less evenly matched, and C. Wrighton, H. B







## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## THE SYMPHONIC POEM

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Every new form, every new method in the construction of music or any other art, originates in the desire for a wider means of expression. That which is called the symphonic poem arose from a desire to express more fully matters which had previously been expressed almost entirely in other arts than music and yet contained elements of which music seemed the most appropriate expression. This could not be done entirely in the older forms and therefore some composers consciously and deliberately, and others quite unconsciously, set out to discover a form specially, if not exclusively, suited to this purpose.

There were many experiments, most of which, like the generality of experiments in other branches of research, were unsuccessful. Even now there is no one definite form which serves this purpose which is described by the term symphonic poem. From the first use of the term to describe a series of works based on a modification of what all easily recognize as the variation form. He employed certain new methods in these works and in some of his other works, most notably in the piano-forte concertos and the piano-forte sonatas, and these methods have been adopted by most subsequent composers of big instrumental works and adapted to the particular objects.

In other cases people called by this name works of very widely differing forms, even when the composer had not so named them himself. Probably the most famous symphonic poems after those of Liszt are the series of ten composed by Richard Strauss. Yet of these not one is given that name by the composer, though five he calls by the title poem, which is nearly the same thing. Of the others one is described as "fantastic variations," one in rondo form and the first and the two last as symphonies.

The general aim is that of descriptive or program music with definite themes or characteristic figures associated with the principal persons or ideas essential to the description attempted. This aim can be traced back a long way in musical history, though for several centuries it was pursued only in a casual and tentative manner. Johann Sebastian Bach and some of his contemporaries and predecessors in the seventeenth century attempted such descriptive writing, but they made very little progress toward associating distinctive themes with individual ideas and characters. Bach himself got the nearest to it in the St. Matthew Passion when he directed that the words of the Saviour should be sung to an accompaniment of string instruments, the narrative and words of others being accompanied only by the harpsichord. In some of his operas Mozart also employs themes or figures in association with particular persons or situations.

Opera, however, is something quite different from symphony and the development of these "leading motives" which culminated in the work of Wagner, though related to the subject under consideration, is not the same thing as the development of themes in purely instrumental music. Here something was required that should assist with the actual descriptive writing, the help of words being reduced to a minimum and only being employed in short prefatory or incidental notes. Weber's "Concertstuck" for piano-forte and orchestra was probably the first work in which anything like the complete aim was reached, though this it did in spite of the lack of Liszt's methods of theme development, or, as he called it, theme transformation. Such a method is barely suggested in this work. From the same composer's opera overtures it is also lacking, though in several cases they are complete summaries of the operas themselves, partly in their musical elements, but still more in their emotional elements. Liszt called these latter great tone poems, and followed them up with his own "Tannhäuser" and "Meistersinger" overtures, which he wrote on the same plan.

Beethoven did his share in preparing the way for the new form, though in a comparatively small way, in the Pastoral Symphony and the "Battle of Vittoria," and in a greater and more complete way in the Fifth Symphony and the Choral Symphony. It is in the technical development that he does this so much as in the general feeling for a definite plan of writing in the description of scenes and of the feelings arising from them, and in the way he breaks away from tradition in structural matters.

Spoer, a much smaller composer, wrote symphonies which he called "The Power of Sound" and "The Four Seasons" which were real attempts to get at the new form required, though quite unsuccessful ones, and an overture to "Faust" which did better. Schumann with his "Manfred" overture was more successful though less conscious of it. Mendelssohn also prepared the way with his "Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage," as did Sterndale Bennett, who so narrowly escaped being a composer of the first rank, with his "Naiades," "Paradise and the Peri," and "Fariants" overtures and his "Maid of Orleans."

More of these works were, of course, not so much the beginnings of the symphonic poem as the ground out of which it has sprung. When once it had become a definite and recognized method it was applied to many works which were less powerful, less expressive even, than these. Few people would claim, for instance, that the works of Smetana, the Czech composer, or of Saint-Saëns, popular as the latter is, are great works. With the compositions of Liszt they stand at the beginning of the new form, and like many early works in a new style are not so successful as the last in

the old. For anyone who wishes to know the origin of the symphonic poem they are useful, however, and should be studied in conjunction with the works of the immediately earlier period.

This study is an intensely interesting one because it shows more clearly than the study of any other period the way in which musical ideas develop in the thought of composers, and shows something of the influence upon men of supreme talent exercised by those who are possessed of something less.

## RICHARD STRAUSS IN CHICAGO CONCERT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Of the musical events of the week perhaps the most interesting was the visit to Chicago of Richard Strauss. It had been announced previously that the German master would officiate at the piano in a program of songs by himself, Schubert and Johannes Brahms which would be sung by Elisabeth Schumann. At the seventh hour the scheme of art was modified to the extent that the whole program was devoted to Strauss. The interest of this lay, to be sure, in the presence of the composer.

The songs which, not so long ago, appeared to be of modernity modern, sounded on Sunday as if their message had come out of the distant past. As an accompanist the composer is such as the average singer greatly admires. His piano-playing is correct and eminently unobtrusive. Not for a moment was Miss Schumann left to disentangle herself and her voice from any hurly-burly in the piano; but while this self-abnegation on the part of the vocalist's accompanist would have been altogether admirable in songs by certain other and earlier writers, the piano parts of Strauss' lieder are such as require a more assertive touch. Miss Schumann sang the latter with considerable skill and with voice that was pleasant to the ear. Her high register is not handled with supreme assurance and occasionally she felt for, rather than attacked, notes that should have been given ringingly to the house. The program comprised some of the well-known and popular lyrics—such as "Zueignung," "Traum durch die Dämmerung," and "Schlagende Herzen"—but the greater number of the works were drawn from those which have been generally unheeded and unused.

At the concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on November 4-5 the chief feature of the program was Mahler's seventh symphony. Mr. Stock introduced this composition to the town last season, and at this last performance, as at the first, he and his musicians performed it with astonishing skill. The music in the symphony, like that in other works by Mahler, is drawn from those which have been generally unheeded and unused. It contains a full-grown technique with a stock of nursery ideas. Whether music of this kind will linger long in the affections of mankind only time will show, but if it does, not a little of that happy result will have been due to such ideal interpretation as was given to it by the players under Mr. Stock. Paul Kochanski was the soloist. In the violin concerto by Brahms he delivered himself of some of the most notable performance that has been heard in Orchestra Hall. The concerto is not an easy steed upon which to ride to great victories of art. Its difficulties are large and its brilliancy is small; yet Mr. Kochanski accomplished beautiful results with it—results that took into consideration a tone of clinging warmth and execution of remarkable completeness.

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Walter Damrosch offered an interesting Beethoven-Wagner program with the New York Symphony and Miss Florence Essman, soloist. Beethoven's incidental music to Goethe's "Egmont" (a) overture; (b) Clärchen's songs; (c) Clärchen's Death, formed the first part together with Beethoven's symphony No. 5 in C minor. The program included the dance of the apprentices from "The Mastersingers," Siegfried's Idyl and Brünnhilde's "Immolation" from "The Twilight of the Gods."

The Clärchen songs are not grateful for the singer, but Miss Essman gave them with authority, though rather solidly. Her articulation of the English text was perfect. In Brünnhilde's "Immolation" it mattered little what she did, for Wagner uses the voice as an instrument of the orchestra. However, Miss Essman's tones surged over the orchestra with telling thrill and beauty. Her voice is small, but she knows how to use it. Mr. Damrosch led with fervor and his orchestra gave him all its best.

A series of free concerts will begin Sunday, November 20, at Cooper Union and continue throughout the winter, under the auspices of the People's Institute of New York. An advisory committee, consisting of Hagold Bauer, Louise Homer, Albert Spalding and Reinhold Warlick is cooperating with an executive committee in securing funds to assure success to this, the second season of the concerts. Last year 15 concerts were given on successive Sunday evenings and at each concert Cooper Union was filled and many persons were turned away. Music of nations was a feature of last season. There were French nights, an Italian night, a Norwegian, a Czech-Slovakian, and a Ukrainian night among others. Such artists as Zimbalist, John Powell, Reinold Werrenrath, Sophie Braslav, May Peterson, Ines Barbour, Sasha Culbertson, Eva Gauthier and others have already been secured.

The Schola Cantorum announces a series of six lecture-musicals similar

to those given during the past two seasons. Mr. Kurt Schindler and the advisory council have arranged to have Mr. Walter Damrosch speak on "The Mastersingers" with illustrations from the piano. H. A. Fricker, conductor of the Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto, will speak on the choral music of Great Britain and Canada, illustrated by a selected choir from the Schola Cantorum. Vincent d'Indy, the French composer, who is the conductor of the Schola Cantorum of Paris, will give a conference in French, which he will illustrate at the piano, and Miss Odette Le Fontenay will sing a group of Mr. d'Indy's songs. J. Fred Wolfe, director of the Bach Choir of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, will speak on Bach music, illustrating his talk on the organ. Miss Justine Ward will lecture on musical training of children and Mr. Schindler will deal in a lecture with Spanish and Italian contributions to music.

Vincent d'Indy's tone poem, "On the Shores of the Sea," will receive its first performance on December 1, when the composer will direct the New York Symphony Orchestra. The remainder of the program, which he will conduct, as guest, is to be made up of an overture from "Orpheus," Monteverdi; from "Klag Dines," de Lalande; "Evening Serenade in D," Mozart; symphonic poem, "To the Dead," Le Flem (this is a first performance in America); and extracts from "Evocations," a triptych symphony, by Roussel.

## NEW COMPOSITION BY ARTHUR BLISS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Much attention was attracted by the recent production of a new work for orchestra, a *mélée* fantasia, by Arthur Bliss, at the Queen's Hall promenade concert. It had been composed at the invitation of Sir Henry Wood, and further performances have been already secured by Adrian Boult and the British Symphony Orchestra for their concert at the People's Palace on December 11, and by Eugene Goossens for an orchestral concert at Queen's Hall. So the work makes a good start. At the promenade concert it was conducted by its composer, Sir Henry Wood conducting the rest of the program.

There can be no question of the brilliant cleverness which flashes out from many of the pages of "Mélée Fantastique," nor of the genuine beauty which shines so softly from its close, but structurally it is less convincing than either "Rout," or the concerto for piano-forte, voice, string orchestra and percussion which Arthur Bliss has produced within the last year, and emotionally it strikes an uncertain note. One feels as if the composer had lost interest in the earlier sections of the "Mélée" and only carved out the blarney because he had originally determined on them. Instead his real thoughts turned to things deeper, more tender. These ideas emerge in the final section of the "Mélée Fantastique," and it is precisely at this point that the music begins to grip the listener.

Up to then the rapidly shifting sections seemed kaleidoscopic—here a bright pattern of colors, there an arresting streak of tone—pizzicato and saltando strings, trumpets reminiscent of those in Stravinsky's scores and a solo passage for kettledrums were among the effects introduced.

The concert began with Wagner's prelude to the third act of Lohengrin; then "An Idyl for Orchestra," which turned out to be Bliss's best known "Lohengrin," a piece originally written for the piano. As a composition it is not anything great, but the merit of being extremely pianistic; as an orchestral idyl, however, it had little musical interest. The Meditation from Elgar's oratorio, "Lux Christi," Smetana's fresh and beautiful symphonic poem, "Vltava," Edward German's Welsh rhapsody (which is most effective and introduces several of the most famous Welsh tunes), and Elgar's march, "Pomp and Circumstance," No. 4, in G, made up the rest of the purely orchestral items.

Louise Dale and George Baker both sang well, but the honors of the evening were carried off by a violinist, César Thomson. He received an ovation after the Tchaikovsky concerto in D, op. 35, which he played with fine tone and easy command of its difficulties. His chords and double-stopping smashed down broadly and strongly, and he invested the cadenza with a significance it seldom attains. By temperament he is not suited to be exponent to a work so Russian in character. Elman is probably the ideal exponent of the composer's intentions, but César Thomson always interests one by his own point of view, which he unconsciously reflected in the music. It was worth close attention, for it revealed the accumulated wisdom of long experience, serenity, and kindly dignity.

## PUCCINI'S NEW OPERA

Word comes from Rome that Puccini has locked himself up in his old house in Torre del Lago in order to finish his new opera, "Turandot," so that it may be presented this year. During the last 20 years he has always returned to the little cottage at Torre del Lago in order to finish his work. So busily is Puccini working that he has been to Rome but once in the last year. That was in March when he heard a performance of his "Manon." He came to the decision, after 20 years of presentations, that the last act was too long. When calls for him reached through the Constantinian Theater he could not be found, and later it was discovered he had already taken a train in order to get back to work on the new opera at Torre del Lago.

## ANNA PAVLOVA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"I was five

when my mother took me to see a famous ballet dancer, an Italian named Cornelia, who came to St. Petersburg and gave, among other ballets, one named 'The Sleeping Beauty,' which was the one I saw. I at once told my mother, 'I want to be and I will be another dancer like that!' My mother never wished it for me, yet I always remembered and spoke of what I wished to do. So at 10 I was entered in the Imperial Ballet School at St. Petersburg."

After saying that much, Mme. Anna Pavlova was called to the stage so, in a little English, and a little more French, she informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that her husband would take her book of personal memoirs and ballet history and give a brief story of the life of the dancer in a book of Russian ballets she had recently written. The book was evidently outlined the interview for she was constantly quoted.

More than two centuries ago Queen Elizabeth of Russia invited the French ballet master, Dido, to come to St. Petersburg for the purpose of forming a ballet school. The age fixed for admission to the school was 10 for both boys and girls. It was a boarding school, the children being permitted to visit their parents only for the first three months of their course but rudimentary education was begun at once and music and language were taken up later, very much as is done in a regular high school. Great stress was laid upon music as the inspiration for the dancing.

The course of study took seven years. During that time, beginning at about the second and third years, the children were employed in the ballets given at the Royal Opera. "You can see at once that this gave them not only routine but they could teach the greatest artists and so become acquainted with the art that cannot be acquired in two or three years. In the seven years of study the pupils became conversant with every tradition, traditions that had been handed down purely for two centuries, for in all that time there have been only five or six ballet masters at the head of the school. The master who succeeded was usually the pupil of the former master and had been his assistant for years. Petipa, the last master of the school, had been in the Royal School for 60 years," said The Christian Science Monitor's informant.

"Tradition is the backbone of art and the public likes the Russian Ballet because it brings to the stage all the dignity of the teaching of such men as Petipa, who was a man of wonderful intelligence; one who never could endure anything trivial. He educated his pupils to avoid all that is not of the best; not to countenance the tricks that appeal to the gallery and bring with it a quick and cheap success. Such men teaching the pupils made the Russian Ballet what it is today, or rather what it was before the war. For years it was the only school of its kind, the ballet school at La Scala having been closed."

"At 17 the pupils were given an examination and automatically each year few failed; about a dozen girls and seven or eight boys were admitted to the ranks of the ballet at the opera, which was also a part of the royal family. About 80 per cent of the pupils who applied for admission to the ballet school were always the children of the artists appearing in the ballet. The others having been at school together for seven years, the ballet was in reality one great family. It was a caste. It had a solid foundation."

"Accepted for the Imperial ballet one was obliged to remain until one was 35. After that one might still remain in the ballet or retire upon pension. While the salaries were not large in the Imperial ballet it offered a position assured for years, and the pension. Those points were of great benefit to the dancers."

"Another advantage lay in the fact that, if talented, various grades were open: First, the corps de ballet was entered by all the graduates; then the *corps de ballet*, and after that the position of ballerina. In the lower grade there could be several first and second dancers, but at the Imperial ballet there were only two ballerinas. It usually took seven or eight years to promote one to the position of ballerina, though I was promoted to that position in two years."

After attaining this position Madame Pavlova says she was accorded the special royal permission to make "guest" appearances outside of St. Petersburg. "First to Sweden, then to Denmark, Austria, Germany, Paris, London and from there to America, to South America, Spain, everywhere." But always I kept my position as ballerina at the Royal Ballet, in St. Petersburg. Only since the war I have not returned to Russia. I do not know, one cannot say, if the school is still in existence but it would be a pity if this art is not being guarded as it once was because it is an art that cannot offer opportunities for bringing artists to perfection except in a school such as the Royal Ballet School was."

In England Mme. Pavlova has been asked to start a ballet school. Her husband says that after she has finished dancing she may do so, but only if it can be established upon a sound basis. "That cannot be established," Madame Pavlova says, "if one day there is one teacher and the next day another."

Madame Pavlova declares that dancing gets its inspiration from music that has been especially written for the ballet or other of the best music. On her programs she uses arrangements of the works of Schubert, Tchaikowsky, Saint-Saëns, Chopin, in fact she says of all the

great masters of the past and even of the nearer present. Debussy's "Minuet," some of Grieg, a morceau of Kreisler's, any music in which I can get a feeling of poetic art to follow as the orchestra delineates it.

"But the ultra-modern music is very complicated and does not lend itself to dancing. When the ultra-modern dancers and the Greek dancers take music, do they not turn to the old masters? Certainly they do, because there they find their inspirations just as I do. When one wants a good waltz does one turn to Debussy, who has written some good ones, or to others of the moderns who have written much in waltz time? No, if one wishes to dance to a perfect waltz one chooses those Strauss, the waltz-kings, wrote. Even an artist like Caruso could not sing ultra-modern songs, nor can a dancer follow the intricacies of the modern orchestra score."

## ORCHESTRAS IN PARIS CONCERTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Paderloup performances will in future be given in the Théâtre des Champs Elysées, which proves to be one of the best halls for acoustics. When modern orchestras with their massive sonority take up their abode in certain Paris halls it is too often found that echoes and unexpected resonances and surprising silences mar the intended effects. Judging by the first Paderloup concert this season this reproach cannot be made of the Champs Elysées theater, and Mr. Rhodé-Baton, who chooses the pieces of his repertoire with discretion and directs them with authority, may look forward to a triumphant season. He announces that while not discarding the classical works which are demanded by the Paris public he will nevertheless produce many half-forgotten works and will not neglect new composers. He will endeavor to strike the balance between new and old.

Meanwhile the Concerts Colonne have already given two novelties (though one of them is a century old). It is the Symphony of Bruni, made successive attempts to succeed on the opera stage and failed. The present symphony can best be described by the word agreeable. It is certainly not heavy. Its chief fault is its slightness, in spite of the ambitious title of symphony. Played by ancient instruments the effect was pleasant. "The Chant de la Nuit," a symphonic composition in three parts, which was also presented, was written by a man who was not primarily a musician. Mr. Bronstein was an amateur but an amateur of talent. If he was not a professional musician, however, he had remarkable gifts and his technique is impeccable. He shows abundance and force and melodic inventiveness. The chant which he left partly unorchestrated has been completed by Florent Schmitt. The work is vigorous and confident though in parts a little long-drawn. It was conducted by Gabriel Pierné.

The Concerts Lamoureux so far have clung to well-known works. Under the direction of Camille Chevillard they are assured of their customary success.

## ARGENTINA AND NATIONAL MUSIC

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

As in Argentina, so in other nations of South America, the problem of national versus foreign music has come to the fore together with a series of other questions related to the development of native resources. Writing in the "Mestizo," the new cultural magazine that is a mail college, supported by both the Mexican Government and the National University, and circulating freely in the hundreds of thousands, Señor Adolfo Salazar takes up the matter in a way that proves his familiarity with United States composers, as well as with those of Europe and the southern republics.

He first points out that the wave of nationalism that inundated Europe and particularly Russia was a reaction against the imposition of occidentalism, as typified in German music. Though he makes his point, he seems to omit from consideration the strong affinity of the Russian with the Asiatic. He does, however, establish the swaying of the pendulum from Germanic influence across the indigenous music to the extreme of oriental importations, and adds that such a state of affairs, allowed to endure, devitalized the native product.

The hope for a balancing of foreign influences with national genius lies with those composers who, rather than surrender their nationality, compose for the people. When the reactions come, it is these men who rise in the musical scale, because, despite their seemingly humble preoccupations, they have kept in contact with the soil.

Coming to the composers of South America, he remarks that some of them feel the effect of the reaction. There are, of course, still "many" with their black countenance, and their Aztec features put on a white collar and manufacture European music. What a profound error! There was Coleridge-Taylor who dreamed of Frankish cycles and sang Hiawatha with a Germanic romanticism that is saddening. If only he had produced a Longfellowian romanticism, it wouldn't have been so bad! For the North American of the central states, a music based upon the old customs of those states would be a good discovery. How interesting to meet today the sensibility of a century ago! We have greater confidence in Henry T. Burleigh and Will Marion

Cook, with their spirituals, so full of character and power—joy and longing in rare and exquisite proportion—than in composers like Charles Martin Loeffler, who set to music Masterlinck, although Loeffler, with Carpenter and others, is a very distinguished composer. The worst of the United States' musical evils is its furious importation."

With reference to Mexico and the other republics to the south, the author points to the valuable studies of Manuel M. Ponce (the musical critic of "Mexico Moderno"). On this side of the Atlantic have been preserved dances almost forgotten abroad. Such are the "jarabe," while the "danzas," tango and guajiras, seem to have come thither from Cuba. Latter-day Mexico is producing an appreciable number of composers and critics, yet the writers upon music are singularly insensitive to the music of the soil. The indigenous music of Cuba and Santo Domingo is rich. Neither Persia nor Arabia possess livelier colors nor more delicious infections, nor more insinuating rhythms and instrumental timbres. A musician of genius unspoiled by a sophisticated education might create out of these something as rich and splendid as that produced by a Borodin or a Rimsky Korsakov."

For the Central American republics Señor Salazar indicates a study of the indigenous instruments and a close observation of the musical customs of the Indians. He mentions some new Chilean composers who have utilized the Araucanian themes, as well as Peruvians who have not been slow to avail themselves of the mine of Inca lore. Indeed, Spanish composers have used the "yaravies" of Quito; the popular wealth has been but scratched upon the surface.

## ENGLISH NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Scenes of enthusiasm marked the opening of Rupert D'Oyly Carte's season of Gilbert and Sullivan opera at the Princes' Theater, London, on October 3. Originally announced to last four months, the advance booking has been so heavy that it is now likely that the season will extend till April. The company is practically the same as that which appeared in the London revival of years before last. It includes Helen Gilchrist, Elsie Giffin, Elsie Coram, Catherine Ferguson, Bertha Lewis, Leo Sheffield, Sydney Granville, Darrell Fancourt, Gordon Cleather, Derek Oldham, Leo Darnton, and that inimitable original "Savoyard," Henry Lytton. Geoffrey Toye is once more at the conductor's desk. The repertoire is practically the same as for the previous revival, save that "Ruddigore" and "Cox and Box" are to be added, thus giving a list of dates, productions and performances as follows: October 3-5, "The Gondoliers"; October 17-23, "Trial by Jury"; October 24-November 12, "Ruddigore"; November 14-23, "Patience"; November 28-December 3, "Cox and Box" and "The Sorcerer"; December 5-17, "The Yeomen of the Guard"; December 19-31, "The Mikado"; January 2-7, "Cox and Box" and "H. M. S. Pinafore"; January 9-21, "Iolanthe"; January 23-February 4, "Princess Ida." There will also be a repertory season.

The Bradford musical season opened most appropriately with an orchestral concert by its own premier musical society. With a long record of 57 years the Bradford subscription concerts are still going strong and giving promise of vigorous activity in many different departments in the future. The right note of genuine enterprise was struck in this initial program of the new season. Three movements of Holst's suite "The Planets" were performed, in addition to an overture of Boroz, a Russian symphony by Kowaky. Whatever may be thought of Holst's work from the musical point of view it cannot be accused of dullness. Certainly the three movements of the suite heard at Bradford for the first time, "Mars," "Saturn," and "Jupiter," made the audience wish to hear the other movements dedicated to Venus, Mercury, Uranus and Neptune. Music of this kind is necessarily in the main symbolical and descriptive, and although a good deal of imagination is requisite to the proper treatment of such themes, there is no need to call for profundity. The "Mars" section is appropriately tumultuous and martial in character, but the "Saturn" is soft and mellow with its themes fall with sweetness upon the ear. "Jupiter" is rollicking and gay, but it is by no means lacking in melodic invention and variety of treatment, and concludes with a brilliantly effective coda. In addition to the subscription concerts in the St. George's Hall, there are to be the usual chamber series in the Mechanic's Institute, the two series of choral concerts given respectively by the Bradford Festival Choral Society and the Bradford Old Choral Society, and the Saturday concert of the Bradford Permanent Orchestra, conducted jointly by Mr. Julius Harrison and Mr. Julian Clifford.

The opening concert of the Stockport Vocal Union was a marked success. Stockport, the most populous of the Cheshire towns, is just on the fringe of Lancashire. It used to be content to get all its serious music in Manchester, but of late it has shown a determination to launch out in an independent way. True, its Vocal Union is a more or less venerable choral society with 49 sessions to its credit, but it used to be content with madrigals and part songs, whereas it now undertakes choral works like "The Dream of Gerontius" and "Acis and Galatea." Instead of six concerts it now gives 12, and half of them are given with the help of an orchestra, which a few years ago would have been a thing undreamed of in a town

like Stockport. For two seasons now an occasional orchestral concert has been included in the scheme of the concerts by way of testing the approval of the public, which has been proud of its vocal society and rather jealous of its reputation. It was feared that the tenacity and conservatism of an old choral organization would militate against any musical extension of its scope no matter how desirable in itself; but the fears were groundless. A little skillful manipulation by the conductor; the tactful introduction of a taking orchestral program; a few grumbles from the habitués and the thing was done. The Stockport public now revels in its new-found delights and the orchestral concerts are the most popular features of its activities. This year there are to be two concerts devoted to Wagner alone. The great change has been brought about by Dr. Kelghley, to whom the society owes much on many sides, for he has not only widened its musical outlook but has improved and remodeled it on the vocal side also. Never did the choir sing their glees and madrigals with greater freedom and precision than at the present time, and their gain in delicacy and finish is beyond question. Even the old and hesitating men, who thought that a vocal union should restrict itself to part songs and the like, have been obliged to admit that there has been no neglect on the vocal side. The string quartet has also found due representation in Dr. Kelghley's musical scheme, and Stockport has learned to appreciate the qualities of the Brodsky and the Catterall quartets. Altogether the musical developments of the Stockport Society are emblematic of the musical progress which is rapidly taking place in most of the English secondary towns.

PHILADELPHIA MUSIC  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—It was a great satisfaction to welcome to Philadelphia for the first time the Bach Choir of Bethlehem under the invigorating command of J. Fred Wolfe. Of course, coming to the Academy of Music meant that the singers had a certain initial constraint and restraint to overcome in establishing the high mood of their pilgrimage, the nature of their mission and their message. But the audience was receptive, and eager to hear. The choir gave its very best. The program comprised portions of the Mass in B minor, two orchestral numbers—the Suite in C and the Second Brandenburg concerto—and three chorals, in the last of which the audience joined.

The accompaniment was provided by a majority of the Philadelphia Orchestra players, with Thaddeus Rich as concertmaster. He played his obligato beautifully for the delivery of the tenor solo, the "Benedictus," by Nicholas Douy of Philadelphia. Mildred Paas, soprano, joined with the tenor for the duet, "Domine Deus." The choir sang with exhilarating fervor the "Gloria," "Qui Tollis," "Cum Sancto Spiritu," "Sanctus," and "Hosanna." So deviously deferential to one another were the voices of the eight divisions of the choir in their receding cadences, their interweavings, their accents and rhythmic stresses that without consulting the score it was all but impossible to say when second sopranos took over a melodic continuity from the first, or the tenors succeeded to the basses.

Mr. Wolfe, as always, gave his utmost in dynamic impetus, in insight and ardor to the music. The audience fully appreciated the worth of the remarkable leader, the exceptional quality of his choir. It is hoped that the choir will hereafter sing in Philadelphia annually. For weeks before the event all seats were taken.

The Rich-Kinder-Hammann Trio, a new organization, had a creditable debut, with Beethoven's trio, opus 1, No. 3, and a symphony by Schumann. The trio consisted of the following: opus 9, in D minor, on the program. The members of the trio are Thaddeus Rich, violin; Hans Kinder, cello; Ellis Clark Hammann, piano. The last player kept down the lid of the piano, and was like a third bowed instrument, till it was his turn to outsoar from the ensemble in solo passages.

Richard Strauss came, played and conquered. He brought with him Elisabeth Schumann, who seemed to some of us to sing with a great deal of sense and sound judgment, and sure feeling for the inner meaning of a song, but in a voice that did not often find a quickened responsive sympathy. Her method was applied to 15 songs, and the best effect was gained with the marvelous "Wiegeliel." The next most successful song seemed to be "Freundliche Pisan," though the famous "Traum durch die Dämmerung" was in the list, and "Ständchen" was an extra. Bronislaw Huberman played the violin scotata, and the facile Willem Willeke that for the cello, and both artists played exceedingly well. But Strauss had the lid of the piano raised, and overwhelmed the cello repeatedly. Otherwise, throughout the evening he provided a piano support that Gabriellowitch himself could scarcely have bettered. The audience was very large, and at all times enthusiastic.

New South Wales State Conservatorium Orchestra, now practically an Australian music asset by reason of the public subscriptions in Australia and New Zealand which have guaranteed its continuance for at least three years, celebrated its new lease of existence with a concert in the Sydney Town Hall at which the orchestra gave the closing scene in "Rhinogold." Other numbers were the "Murmurs of the Forest" from "Siegfried," "The Ride of the Valkyries" and "Wotan's Farewell." These Wagner items enabled the orchestra to show its true strength and Mr. Henri Verbrughe was enthusiastically applauded. Miss Stella Wilson and Mr. Ralph Errolle sang. By the new arrangement the orchestra will travel throughout Australasia.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Love's Standard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
When all the thine of the world  
Is rent and torn away,  
When evil's enigma stand unfurled  
In desolate array,  
What comfort have we but in Thee,  
Thou Lord of peace and equity?

Uncloud our vision; sight is thine  
And Thou dost show to man  
The glory of his state divine  
In Thine eternal plan;  
Uncloud our vision, till we view  
The host of heaven encamped anew.

Thence chariots of the law are sped,  
And mercy's horsemen run;  
Thence wisdom's ranks unbroken  
spread;  
Yet warfare is there none.  
False ensigns fade, as high above  
Appears the standard held by Love.

Henry James Seeks  
New Material

Chocoma, June 6, 1903.

Dearest Henry,—Your long and excitingly interesting type-written letter about coming hither arrived yesterday, and I hasten to retract all my dampening remarks, now that I understand the motives fully. The only ones I had imagined, blinding that I am, were fraternal piety and patriotic duty. Against those I thought I ought to proffer the thought of "eggs" and other shocks, so that when they came I might be able to say that you went not unwarned. But the moment it appears that what you crave is millions of just such shocks, and that a new lease of artistic life, with the lamp of genius fed by the oil of twentieth-century American life, is to be the end and aim of the voyage, all my stinging doubts wither and are replaced by enthusiasm that you are still so young-feeling, receptive and hungry for more raw material and experience. It cheers me immensely, and makes me feel more so myself. It is pathetic to hear you talk so about your career and its going to seed without the contact of new material; but feeling as you do about the new material, I augur a great revival of energy and internal effervescence from the execution of your project.

August, 1904, will be an excellent time to begin. I should like to go South with you,—possibly to Cuba,—but as for California, I fear the expense.

Come up and see us in August, 1904! Your ever loving

W. J.  
—From "The Letters of William James."

THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY  
NEWSPAPER  
Founded 1903 by Mary Baker Eddy

## FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICES TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD  
One Year...\$9.00 Six Months...\$5.00  
Three Months...\$3.00 One Month...\$1.10  
Single copies 5 cents

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including:  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,  
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"For the People Had  
a Mind to Work"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
ON page 199 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, we read, "The devotion of thought to an honest achievement makes the achievement possible." In the study of Christian Science it is essential that the student should realize that success is never achieved without effort, and the desultory reading only of a portion of the textbook each day may not be sufficient to bring that practical knowledge of Truth which will enable the student to rise above the claims of sin and sickness, or to help others to do so.

The book of Nehemiah contains an account of the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem by Nehemiah and his fellow workers. After describing the broken-down condition of the walls of the city of his fathers to the king he was serving, Nehemiah obtained permission to rebuild them, and the story is told of the steps taken for the protection of this work and of those who were taking part in it, from the attempts made to frustrate its completion by those who did not wish to see the walls of Jerusalem rebuilt. Nehemiah, however, relied on God, Principle, to guide and help him in his undertaking, and he was supported by eager and willing helpers, for we are told how "the people had a mind to work."

It is just the same in Christian Science—the student who has "a mind to work" or is keen and alert to take advantage of the many opportunities that are now available to help him to gain a practical knowledge of God as taught in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, is the one who will find that the rebuilding of his wall, whether it be a belief of lack of health or supply, or a need for moral healing, will proceed steadily and surely. He will prove that no outside influence will be able to prevent him from carrying on his studies, and in the fullness of time he will awake to the fact that what at first seemed nothing but a heap of ruins and rubbish, has become, through his steadfast labor, a perfect and complete whole. All the rubbish and accumulation of wrong thoughts will be cleared away, and having commenced the work of putting off the old man, the new man, or spiritual man will eventually be revealed in all his perfection.

There are many opportunities provided at the present time for the beginner to gain what help he needs in his study of Christian Science. The many Christian Science Reading Rooms, where all Mrs. Eddy's works can be read, borrowed or purchased, Christian Science services, the various periodicals established by Mrs. Eddy for the guidance and help of the seeker after Truth, are all available to every one who wants to gain a better knowledge of God as taught in Christian Science. There are also, however, the Sanballats and Tobiahs of today who seek to discourage and hinder anyone from obtaining the good that is to be found in these priceless boons to humanity. Very often the Sanballat of today argues that one has not sufficient time to do the necessary reading and study, or that other work is more important and must come first, so that the burden must continue to be patiently borne and the student must not expect to get rid of it. Then Tobiah may also say that in any case, the work that is done is only feeble and frail, and is not strong enough to be of any use in the daily battle with error, and so on.

It is only necessary to read a little further in the book of Nehemiah to see that he, at least, was able to see the true nature of similar suggestions, and to refuse to admit them into his thinking, or to be guided by them at all. His unswerving faith in divine Principle, and his unceasing devotion to his work, was sufficient to protect him and those who worked with him, until at last they had the joy of seeing their task accomplished, and the work was revealed to Nehemiah's enemies and acknowledged by them as the work of God.

And so it is always with those who turn wholeheartedly and earnestly to Christian Science. Error may try its hardest to prevent the fruits of one's work being manifested, and to destroy it, but as each suppositional suggestion is met and conquered in the right way, the work progresses steadily, and in the process, more and more spiritual understanding is gained with which to meet every fresh attempt of error to discourage and dishearten. Even when, as in Nehemiah's case, error assumes such subtle forms as to attempt to compromise and to appear to be favorably disposed and to wish to help in the work, the experiences that have been worked through will be sufficient to show the hollowness and insincerity of these evil suggestions, and therefore, a man is always protected in proportion to the faithfulness of his work.

In "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy says, "There is no excellence without labor; and the time to work, is now. Only by persistent, unremitting, straightforward toil; by turning neither to the right nor to the left, seeking no other pursuit or pleasure than that which cometh from God, can you win and wear the crown of the faithful." (Page 340.) In this straightforward toil, however, there is no hardship, for it will be found that every bit of time and labor expended on the study of Christian Science will reward the worker manifold in

the increasing knowledge and understanding of God, which brings with it a peace that passeth all understanding and leaves no room for self-pity or discontent at what may seem to some people arduous and unremitting toil. No one would expect to gain a thorough understanding of mathematics

plained Bud apologetically; "at least, all except The Mackintosh—I couldn't think of her saying it somehow."

"Who's the Mackintosh?" asked Allie.

"Why? Was there no Mackintosh in your time?" exclaimed Bud. "I thought she went away back to the—the Ro-

I suppose we're all God's people, and it's a terribly open little island to be quarrelling in, seeing all the Continent can hear us quite plain, but she didn't like it. She said it was easy seen I didn't understand the dear old Highland mountains where her great, great, grandfather, Big John of the Axe,

derly the grapes and tall corn-ears glistened and nodded! and the trees stretched out their friendly arms, and the scent of every humblest herb was like a word of love. The waves, also, at that moment put on a silvery gleam, and looked most soft and regretful. That was a real voice from nature."



"A New England Vista," from the *Aching* by Carl Nordell

Courtesy of Dell & Richards, Boston

without applying himself assiduously to the study of its rules, and no one would be foolish enough to blame the rules of mathematics if, through not having carefully studied them, the student is unable to work out the correct answer. But the effort to gain a practical knowledge of Christian Science through the study of its textbook is not exhausting, for Mrs. Eddy says on page 426 of *Science and Health*, "The struggle for Truth makes one strong instead of weak, resting instead of wearying one," and the student who has become exhausted and weary of studying the wisdom of the world will find all his weariness and unrest fade away when he becomes even slightly acquainted with God, Principle, as he can do in making himself familiar with the teaching of Christian Science as given to humanity by Mrs. Eddy.

Bud's Return From  
School

It was worth a year of separation to see her come in at the door, rosy from the frosty air, with sparkling eyes and the old, sweet, rippling laugh, not outside at least—an atom different from the girl who had gone away. . . . It was the dark days of her first coming over again; but this time she saw with older eyes—and, besides, the novelty of the little Scottish town was ended. Wanton Wulley's bell, pealing far beyond the burgh bounds . . . gave her at once a crystal notion of the smallness of the place, not only in its bounds of stone and mortar, but in its interests, as compared with the city, where a thousand bells, canonical on the Sabbath, failed, it was said, to reach the ears of more than a fragment of the people. The bell, and John Taggart's hand on Hogmanay, and the little shops with windows falling back already on timid appeals, and the grey tenements pierced by narrow entries, and the douce and decent humdrum folk—she saw them with a more exacting vision, and Allie laughed to hear them all summed up as " quaint."

"I wondered when you would reach 'quaint,'" said Aunt Allie; "it was due some time ago, but this is a house where you never hear the word. Had you remained at the Pige—at the Misses Duff's Seminary Miss Amelia would have had you sewing it on samplers, if samplers any longer were the fashion."

"Is it not a nice word, 'quaint'?" asked Bud, who, in four months among critics less tolerant (and perhaps less wise) than the Dyces, had been compelled to rid herself of more transatlantic terms and phrases.

"There's nothing wrong with 'quaint,' my dear," said Miss Allie; "it moves in the most exclusive circles: if I noticed it particularly, it is because it is the indication of a certain state of mind, and tells me where you stand in your education more clearly than your first quarterly report. I came home from school with 'quaint' myself. 'Quaint,' Bud, is the shibboleth of boarding-school culture; when you can use the word in the proper place, with a sense of superiority to the thing so designated, you are practically a lady and the polish is taking on."

"They all say it in our school," exclaimed Bud apologetically; "at least, all except The Mackintosh—I couldn't think of her saying it somehow."

"I never heard of her," said Allie; "she must be—be—be decidedly quaint."

"She's so quaint you'd think she'd be kept in a corner cupboard. . . . She's a little wee mite, not any bigger than me—than I. . . . She's got the loveliest fluffy hair—like Mrs. Molyneux's Aunt Tabitha's Persian cat; cheeks like an apple. . . . and when she walks across a room she glides like this, so you'd think she was a cutter yacht."

Bud sailed across the parlor to represent the movement of The Mackintosh with an action that made her aunts laugh, and the dog gave one short yelp of disapproval.

"That was the way that Grandma Buntin walked,—it used to be considered most genteel," said Bell. "They trained girls up to do it with a back-board and a book on the top of the head; but it was out before my time; we just walked any way in Barbara Musket's Seminary, where the main things were tambouring and the Catechism."

"Miss Mackintosh is a real lady," Bud went on. "She's got genuine old ancestors. They owned a Highland place called Kaima, and the lawyers have almost lawyered it a' awa' she says, so now she's simply got to help make a living teaching dancing and deportment. . . . Miss Mackintosh says they are the 'fine quon' and principal branches for a well-bred young lady in these low days of clinky frocks and socialism; but the Principal she just smiles and gives us another big block of English history. Miss Mackintosh doesn't let on, but I know she simply can't stand English history, for she tells us, spelt between quadrilles, that there hasn't been any history anywhere since the Union of the Parliaments, except the Rebellion of 1746. But she doesn't call it a rebellion! She calls it 'yon affair.' She's Scotch! I tell you, Aunt Bell, you'd love to meet her! I sit, and sit, and look at her—like a cat."

"Indeed I would like to see the creature!" exclaimed Miss Bell. "She must be an original! I'm sometimes just a trifle tired of the same old folk about me here,—I know them all so well, and all they'd like to do or say, that's there nothing new or startling to be expected from them."

"Would you like to see her?" said Bud quickly; "then—then, some day I'll tell her, and I'll bet she'll come. She dresses queer—like a lady in the 'School for Scandal,' and wears long mittens like Miss Minto. . . ."

"She says she's the last of the real Mackintoshes,—that all the rest you see on Edinburgh signboards are only incomers or poor de-generate cadets; and I guess the way she says it, being a de-generate cadet Mackintosh must be the meanest thing under the cope and canopy. Heaps of those old ancestors of hers went out in the days of the clans, fighting for any royalty that happened along. She's got all their hair in lockets, and makes out that when they disappeared Scotland got a pretty hard knock. I said to her once the same as Aunt Allie says to you, Aunt Bell, 'English and Scots,

could collect five hundred fighting-men if he wagged a fiery cross at them. 'I have Big John's blood in me!' she said. . . . 'I've Big John's blood in me; and when I think of things, I hate the very name of these abominable English! 'Why, you've never seen them, Miss Mackintosh,' I said—for I knew she'd never had a foot outside Scotland. 'No' said she, quite sharp, 'and I don't want to; for they might be nice enough, and then I'd be bound to like them.'—'The Daft Days,' Neil Munro."

Margaret Fuller in  
Rhode Island

Margaret Fuller includes this description of the region about Newport, Rhode Island, in a letter of hers written in 1841:

"Here are no deep forests, no stern mountains, nor narrow, sacred 'valleys'; but the little white farmhouse looks down from its gentle slope on the boundless sea, and beneath the moon, beyond the glistening cornfields, is heard the endless surge. All around the house is most gentle and friendly, with many common flowers, that seem to have planted themselves, and the domestic honeysuckle carefully trained over the little window. Around are all the common farmhouse sounds,—the poultry making a pleasant recitative between the carols of singing birds; even geese and turkeys are not inharmonious when modulated by the diapasons of the beach. The orchard of very old apple trees, whose twisted forms tell of the glorious winds that have here held revelry, protects a little homely garden, such as gives to me an indescribable refreshment. The undivided vegetable plots and flourishing young fruit-trees, mingling carelessly, seem as if man had dropped the seeds just where he wanted the plants, and they had sprung up at once. The family, too, look, at first glance, well-suited to the place,—homely, kindly, unpretentious, of honest pride and mutual love, not unworthy to look out upon the far-shining sea."

"I am out in the open air all the time, except about two hours in the early morning. And now the moon is fairly gone late in the evening. While she was here, we staid out, too. Everything seems sweet here, so homely, so kindly; the old people chatting so contentedly, the young men and girls laughing together in the fields. . . . Little children singing in the house and beneath the berry-bushes. The never-ceasing break of the surf is a continual symphony, the calming the spirits which this delicious air might else exalt too much. Everything on the beach becomes a picture."

"The sea is not always lovely and bounteous, though generally, since we have been here, she has beamed her bluest. The night of the full moon we staid out on the far rocks. The afternoon was fair; the sun set nobly, wrapped in a violet mantle, which he left to the moon, in parting. She not only rose red, lowering, and of impatient attitude, but kept hiding her head all the evening. . . . as we came up the hill, the moon suddenly shone forth. It was ten o'clock, and here every human sound is hushed, and lamps put out at that hour. How ten-

Woodland Gay With  
Autumn Color

The air was briskly cool, the sky serenely blue, and the sun shown without a cloud to interrupt its clear rays. There had been frosts, but the crickets and grasshoppers still chirped and fiddled, though not with the full vigor of the late summer.

For much of the distance the road was through woodland gay with autumn color. Some green leafage still lingered, but for the most part the tints were of yellow and red, varying from delicate creamy tones to vigorous browns and flaming scarlets. The wind was blowing and making faint, mysterious music on its forest harp and here and there loosening a leaf and sending it rustling down into the undergrowth. At intervals along the streams were rude little sawmills, and in spite of the fact that the country has been long settled it retains something of raw wildness—"Highways and Byways of New England," Clifton Johnson.

## So Much Water

Eratosthenes was right; the earth was a globe. But what philosopher ever imagined that it was so large! Homer was right when he sang of the "mighty flood," but he was thinking of the insignificant Mediterranean. What poet had imagination enough to picture the vastness of the Pacific! Many had surmised the truth, but none had realized its extent. When the caravels of Columbus had sailed and returned the wise ones of the Renaissance were astonished by the story brought home. It seemed impossible that there could be so much water. And still the girls of the seas was uncomprehended. It was only when Magellan's Santa Vittoria had circumnavigated the globe and dropped anchor in the bay of San Lucar that a realization of the world of water began to dawn. The Atlantic was astonishing enough in all conscience; but the Pacific was overwhelming and dumbfounding.—John C. Van Dyke.

Like a Smile Within the  
Heart

A stretch of darkening water, And mountains far away, And over the world the shadow Of half departing day—  
Save one soft cloud of coral, And a group of sun-kissed trees, And all of the rest a twilight Of minor symphonies.

Yet, when the dusk shall deepen And fill the wells of space, The little cloud will linger, As the sweetness of a face,

And the sun-kissed trees be golden, Like a smile within the heart, As long as the world goes dreaming And dreams are the life of Art.  
—Frederick Oakes Sylvester.

## Cities and Solitude

The poet, in utter solitude remembering his spontaneous thoughts and recording them, is found to have recorded that which men in "cities vast" find true for them also.—Emerson.

Three Justifications  
for Antiques

A person who fills a drawing-room with chairs, tables, and ornaments, dating from the reign of Queen Anne, cannot say that he does so because he wishes it to look like a room of that date; for if this were his desire he would have to furnish it with objects which appeared to be newly made. In fact, to produce the desired effect everything in the room, with very few exceptions would have to be a replica. To sit in this room full of antiques in a frock coat would be as bad a breach of good taste as the placing of a Victorian chandelier in an Elizabethan banquet-hall. To furnish the room with genuine antiques because they are old and therefore interesting would be to carry the museum spirit into daily life with its attending responsibilities, and would involve all manner of incongruities and inconsistencies; while to furnish in this manner because antiques were valuable would be merely vulgar. There are, thus, only three justifications that I can see for the action of the man who surrounds himself with antiques; he must do so because they are examples of good workmanship, because they are beautiful, or because they are endeared to him by family usage. These, of course, are full and complete justifications; and the value of his attitude should be felt in the impetus which it gives to conscientious modern work. There are periods in history at which certain arts, crafts, or industries reached an extremely high level of excellence; and nothing can be more valuable to modern workmen than familiarity with these periods. Well-made replicas have a value that is overlooked only by the inartistic. Nor must it be forgotten that modern objects of modern design will one day become antiques; and it should be our desire to assist in the making of the period of our lifetime an age to which future generations will look back for guidance and teaching. Even man can, in this manner, be of use to a nation, if only by learning to reject poor work whenever he comes upon it—work which he feels should not stand against the criticism of Time; and thus it may be said that archaeology, which directs him to the best work of the ancients, and sets him a standard and criterion, should be an essential part of his education.—"The Treasury of Ancient Egypt," by A. E. P. B. Weigall.

## A House That's Small

My walls outside must have some flowers,  
My walls within must have some books.  
A house that's small; a garden large,  
And in it leafy nooks.  
—William H. Davies.

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AND  
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the Scriptures

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### The Fat Boy's Argument

EVERY day that passes brings Mr. Harding's great proposal for an international conference to induce a limitation of armaments more and more into its own. At first there was an element of coldness. The Old World was a little suspicious of a suggestion calculated to change its habits of centuries: the New World was a little doubtful of that much feared word "entanglement." As, however, the days have slipped away, men have begun to see more and more clearly how colossal is the undertaking. The President's Secretary of State has devoted his immense ability to the development of the idea; that great South African, General Smuts, saw its possibilities from the first; Aristide Briand realized that not even the tremendous demands which France was making upon him, nor the uncertainty of the political situation in Paris, could be allowed to weigh against his attending at least the initial sessions; and now Mr. Lloyd George, once somewhat doubtful, has ranged himself wholeheartedly on Mr. Harding's side and proclaims the Conference, "The Rainbow in the Sky."

The fact is that, supposing Mr. Harding to have sent up a kite, which he did not, it is rapidly developing into an airship. Its danger, if it may be called a danger, now is that all men speak well of it. So well that the President and Mr. Hughes are no longer as much concerned about the success of their scheme as they are anxious to prevent the world from looking for too much from it. It is characteristic of the human mind that once it has begun to move, it is apt to gain the momentum of an avalanche, and that from expecting nothing it learns to expect everything. What the President and his Secretary of State have as their aim is not disarmament for the world, which probably would not be even wise at the present moment, but an immediate limitation of armaments having as its ultimate intention complete disarmament. And yet, as Sir William Davies insists, in an interview published in a recent issue of this paper, "A conference where great decisions are necessary—decisions of worldwide importance—demands among its constituent members men of daring, even men who are prepared to make decisions in advance of public opinion."

What exactly public opinion means, when you come to deal with the nations of the world, it is difficult to say. Public opinion everywhere is in favor of a limitation of armaments, but the range of public opinion everywhere is unfortunately limited by national fears. France points to its unstrategic frontiers, and demands, since the Rhine was forbidden to it at Versailles, What solution is there other than a great standing army? Great Britain looks out upon all sides, and sees its food, its raw material, and its trade, everywhere carried in ships, and asks, What insurance is there for these except a powerful fleet? The United States declares that the oceans are shrinking day by day, and that there are storm-clouds in the Far East which, though they may be no bigger than a man's hand today, may cover the political sky tomorrow. These are the fears of nations, and any person who has had any experience of international politics must be aware that it is fear of their neighbors which is the driving force of much national policy. There are other forces at work, of course, land-hunger, greed of trade, racial antipathies, but these are all subservient to fear. It is fear that piles up the military budgets, and increases the taxation of the world.

The great war, itself a product of fear, lasted four years, and though three years have passed since the armistice, the nations engaged in that war have not yet succeeded in completing the terms of their peace. Germany is wrestling with the entente over the meaning of reparations; France is carving out for herself a separatist policy in Asia Minor; whilst Greece and Turkey are engaged in open war. In other words, for seven years Europe has lived in a turmoil, a turmoil by no means yet brought to an end, a turmoil which would probably never have started if Germany had not possessed a fighting machine with which she believed she could impose her will upon her opponents, and if she had not viewed with alarm the increasing armaments of these opponents. It was, perhaps, the knowledge that the Russian strategic railways upon the frontiers would be completed in about another two years, and that, as a result, the enormous Russian armies would be able to mobilize with terribly increased rapidity, that induced the German War Office, as von Moltke has explained, to push the Kaiser over the line, and to make it impossible for him to retreat.

When all these facts are taken into consideration, the importance of Mr. Harding's proposal can be easily gauged. It is not necessary to go into the more essentially political phases of the Far Eastern question to see that preparations for war, so far from staying off war are bound to accelerate war. But in any case, competition in armaments is financial madness of the worst description. For a quarter of a century the United Kingdom was building a navy on the basis of a two-power standard, and for a quarter of a century Germany was endeavoring to reduce her naval inferiority to the United Kingdom. At the end of that period the proportions were just about where they started. As the United Kingdom answered keel by keel the ships laid down in the German dockyards, all that happened was that the military budget of each nation soared, while their naval strength maintained its original proportions. Precisely the same thing was happening upon land. Year after year France was engaged in a race to produce an army equal to that of Germany, and very much the same thing happened as happened in the naval race between Germany and the United Kingdom. If the proposals made at The Hague, from time to time, had been listened to, all three countries might have found themselves, in the year 1914, precisely where they were in the year 1889. They could still have gone to war, if they had wished to, but their losses would have been infinitely less, to say nothing of the amount of their national debts before they began.

It is not to be wondered at, then, that the taxpayer

gets restive as he listens to the demands of the War Office, and the War Office, knowing this, invariably ends by falling back upon the argument of the fat boy in Mr. Wardle's garden. "I want to make your flesh creep," it lugubriously insists, and then produces the irrefutable argument of its neighbor's military estimates.

### Attack on Trade Boards in Britain

THE concerted attack being made in Great Britain, through a certain section of the press and otherwise, on the trade boards, seeking to bring about their total abolition, demands the most careful attention. Those who would seek to discern the true course in bringing about an adjustment of industry to peace-time conditions must be alert to preserve the middle way between the demands of employer and employee. Nowhere is this watchfulness more necessary than in the case of the unskilled and poorly paid trades. It was for the protection of the workers in these trades that trade boards were first established, in 1909. Action was taken by the government in consequence of the revelations which followed the strike of the women workers in the chain-making and hollow-ware trades of Cradley Heath, in the Midlands. Inquiries were instituted which led to the revelation of shameful conditions in many other trades, and a plan for trade boards, having power to fix a minimum wage in these industries, was formulated in the Trade Boards Act of that year.

At first, the government proceeded slowly. The plan was regarded as an experiment, and it was at least four years before results were considered sufficiently well defined to warrant any wide extension of the scheme. In 1913, however, largely as the result of the inquiry made by the Whitley committee, the trade board's plan was extended to cover practically all industries which were considered not sufficiently organized to adopt the Whitley plan for joint industrial councils of employers and employees. Then came the war, and, during the war, for all practical purposes, the scheme was shelved. Labor was everywhere in demand and wages were high. Shortly after the signing of the armistice, however, the need for the rehabilitation and extension of the plan became apparent. A committee appointed to inquire into the matter reported strongly in favor of extension, but in the face of a growing opposition to the boards this report was ignored, and now the question has been referred, once again, to a committee of inquiry, under the presidency of Lord Cave.

It is, apparently, with a view to influencing the decisions of this committee that the present attack has been launched. The principal objection to the boards, as at present set forth, is that in times of trade depression they cause unemployment by preventing the engagement of workers at lower wages. Such a charge will not, of course, bear examination for a moment. If wages are really too high, the remedy lies in an appeal to the boards for revision, and not in the abolition of the boards themselves. The balance sheets of the companies foremost in the campaign for abolition cannot exactly be said to support the claim of these companies that they are being compelled to pay a wage which "spells ruin to the industry."

There is, moreover, a very strong opposition amongst the better class of employers against anything in the nature of abolition, largely for the very significant reason that they would have to meet the competition of sweated labor or be themselves obliged to pay wages which outraged their sense of justice. The trade boards may stand in need of amendment, but no one who views the matter disinterestedly can ever, it may be ventured, come to the conclusion that they ought to be abolished.

### A South American Federation

THAT a federation of South American republics is being spoken of is a sign of the general present interest in international cooperation. Such a federation would be difficult, of course, under the auspices of Spain, as was at first proposed, because there might be a vigorous reluctance on the part of all concerned to take a step that would even seem like a reversion to old colonial conditions. Yet some form of agreement between all of the South American republics must naturally develop. It is interesting that Uruguay, which Lord Bryce speaks of as nearest to an actual democracy in South America, should be thought of as a leader in the solution of international problems in other parts of the continent. Real agreement between nations must aid immensely in the development of true democracy within each nation. This, of course, is true even in South America, where so many of the citizens of each nation have been ignorant of public affairs.

Boundary disputes, such as that between Chile and Peru about the provinces of Tacna and Arica, may arouse an immense amount of discussion which may lead to no satisfactory solution. The fact is that the border lands of nearly every nation have much in common with the adjoining territory of the next nation. In the United States it has often been thought that parts of such states as Idaho and Texas might well be given separate statehood or attached to neighboring states. Yet if this were done, or if the sovereignty of some province in South America were transferred, new problems would inevitably arise. The better solution is usually an agreement between the various states, rather than a change of sovereignty. Boundaries in South America will cease to be problems, as they are ceasing to be problems in the United States, in proportion as the common interests of the various republics are understood and seeming points of variance are subordinated.

Discussion of the possibility of the South American federation is sure to arouse enthusiasm, especially now at a time when the nations of the world are seeing more and more the need for some basis of cooperation. Changes in the map of the world have been rapid during the last few years. It takes only a little imagination, then, to conceive that South America may soon be more truly a unit than it has seemed possible for it to be in the past. The basis of government is being studied throughout the world more fully than ever before. Books are being written which analyze carefully the nature and progress of democracy, and students in the colleges are considering the whole idea of democratic cooperation in

detail. In South America, as elsewhere, this study is occupying the attention of those who are training themselves for political careers. As students consider the points of view of other nations than their own, and as men in public office visit other nations, as Dr. Buero, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, is doing now, the way of reconciling different points of view is sure to be found, and federations of the most practicable kind will develop, for in every nation there is the real demand for agreement and peace in place of disagreement. The South American republics have the opportunity now to show the rest of the world how, as democracy develops, international unity can be achieved.

### Canada's Grain Inquiry Decision

THE decision which has just been handed down by the Manitoba Court of Appeal in regard to the Canadian grain trade is one of first importance, both from a national and an international point of view. Under this decision the commission appointed by the government, last spring, is declared to have been validly appointed, and the inquiry which was suspended, on an injunction granted by the lower courts, early last summer, will be resumed. Several valuable months, it is true, have been lost, but the general clearing up of the whole situation, which must result from the Appeal Court's decision, will probably more than compensate for this disadvantage. The situation, as it obtains at present, is soon outlined. Shortly after the commission had settled down to work last May, the United Grain Growers Company, an organization of operative farmers, appealed to the courts for an injunction against the commission on the ground that its appointment was invalid. The United Grain Growers Company sought, amongst other things, to restrain the commission from questioning either the company or its employees, and when the matter came before the courts, a temporary injunction was granted immediately and rendered permanent shortly afterward. The government promptly appealed against this decision, with the result just recorded.

The validity of the commission's appointment, and of its activities, is now placed beyond doubt. Considering the matters into which the commission was ordered to inquire under seven heads, Mr. Justice Dennistoun, one of the justices delivering judgment, shows that all of these come within those specific matters of legislation assigned to the Dominion Government under the British North America Act. Thus, he finds that the grading and weighing of grain come under weights and measures; that the handling of grain in and by the country elevators and from country points also comes under this heading; and that the grain exchanges and the financing of grain come under the head of banking, all of which activities are matters of federal jurisdiction. The handling of grain at terminals, and the operation of private and public elevators, which were amongst the most important questions for investigation by the commission, Mr. Justice Dennistoun holds to be matters affecting the interests of the public generally, and, therefore, federal matters. As to the lake shipments and shipments of grain to Atlantic and Pacific ports, these, the justice holds, have to do with navigation and shipping, and are therefore purely Dominion matters.

Discussing the question, shortly after the court's decision was announced, Mr. Arthur Meighen, the Canadian Prime Minister, declared that the evidence so far obtained by the commission had convinced him that "the grain business must be sifted to the bottom." The present court decision undoubtedly clears the way for the most searching investigation that could be desired.

### La Scala

LA SCALA THEATER in Milan, Italy, which reopens, if the present plans of the commission having its affairs in charge are carried out, with a representation of Verdi's "Falstaff," has too long, for the good of international art, been closed. Nobody, certainly, will deny this, except possibly some one who thinks of opera wholly from the standpoint of production, and who fancies that the renown of La Scala can pass to other houses, whether in Europe or America, the managers of which can keep performances going on an expensive scale, regardless of the exigencies of war and reconstruction. For although in the United States, Argentina, and Brazil, to name three countries remote from Italy, certain musical establishments have done everything for the interpretation of the works of Rossini, Donizetti, Verdi, and Puccini that could be desired, nevertheless the cause of opera has languished because the doors of La Scala have been locked. No amount of subscription enthusiasm on the part of the public that supports opera at the Auditorium Theater in Chicago, at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, at the Colon and Coliseo Theaters in Buenos Aires, or at the Opera House in Rio de Janeiro, has made up for the inability of the Milanese to keep the curtain of their famous stage up. The evening throngs of Broadway, New York, and those of the Campo Santa Anna in Rio may enjoy the invitation of cheerfully-lighted portals whereon are displayed titles of master works of opera and the names of singers of the first rank, while passers-by in the Piazza della Scala in Milan look upon a dark and empty building. But the activity on one side of the world by no means counteracts the inactivity on the other. New York women may array themselves in colors of soft hue that harmonize with the red decoration of the Metropolitan Horseshoe, and Rio women may go to the Opera House clad in a new gown for each of the twenty nights of Mr. Mocchi's season; and yet neither what they wear nor what they say matters much, as long as Milan women stay away from La Scala, buying no gown wherein to promenade the Ridotto and, no fan wherewith to fill the boxes with feathery palpitations.

A French writer who has lately put forth a book trying to show that Europe is on the decline and that America is acquiring dominance, presents nothing but the economic side of the case. With an irony of which only a Frenchman, perhaps, is master, he omits mention of the artistic side entirely. So while he manages, no doubt, to give his own countrymen a scare, he can hardly succeed in causing people across the sea from him anything but chagrin. What Americans would like to hear,

probably, is not that more soapbuds takes its origin annually from a certain small region of the United States than from all the departments of France together, but that a Pennsylvanian or a Californian composer brought out an opera last winter which promises soon to equal in popularity Gounod's "Faust."

Artistic dominance is not so readily attained. The lavish production and the unexceptionable interpretation that the "Barber of Seville," "L'Elisir d'Amore," "Traviata," and "Tosca" receive under the leadership of Mary Garden in Chicago or under that of Giulio Gatti-Casazza in New York, may be counted as merely an expression of the economic competence of two communities geographically well located. They may be regarded, in fact, as the soapbuds of the case. What signifies is the presentation these works receive from the institution that has fostered opera for over one hundred and forty years and that is about to resume its routine, after a recess forced by the war, under the guidance of Arturo Toscanini.

When La Scala first opened, in the winter of 1778, it was sustained by wealth which, to the people of the thirteen States of North America then striving for independence, would have seemed, had it been brought to their notice, fabulous. Today, organizations comparable with it in purpose and scope exist in two cities of the United States; a "drive" for a guaranty fund answers to keep one going, and the bare publication of a prospectus the other. The city of the Lombard Plains has indeed been outstripped in some ways by that on the Great Lakes and that at the mouth of the Hudson River. And still, as far as international music is concerned, it will be, beyond dispute, a happier thing if Verdi's "Falstaff," Pizzetti's "Debora e Jael," Catalani's "La Wally," Wagner's "Meistersinger," Dukas' "Ariane et Barbe Bleue" and other works are given at La Scala indifferently, than if the whole Italian, German, and French repertory is sung at the Auditorium and the Metropolitan by the highest-priced of sopranos, tenors, and baritones.

A happier thing it will be not only on broad artistic grounds, but on racial grounds as well, inasmuch as the prosperity of La Scala indicates how the Italian public feels toward the world. A critic of the Chicago Times, attending the Milan production of "Aida" in 1872, shrewdly observed that the return of political liberty and unity had brought to the Italians a reawakening of thought and genius. By contrast, another traveler in the fall of 1897 wrote: "The famous La Scala Theater is closed permanently, for lack of financial support. Its glory and usefulness are over." Musical writers, assuredly, need to include among their pursuits the study of national temperaments.

### Editorial Notes

WHEN Colonel Henry Watterson was in New York City not long ago, and was asked by a newspaper writer what he thought about the future of journalism, he is said to have responded, "Journalism has no future. It has reached its limit. The public knows its tricks only too well." Rather a lugubrious statement of the case, from an editor of so long and varied experience as this famous Kentuckian! Still, that the public knows the "tricks" of journalism does not necessarily spell the end of everything for the profession. Perhaps general sophistication of that sort really indicates the actual beginning; in other words, that journalism is at last ready to start on the right way toward truth-telling without any tricks. And after all, Colonel Watterson himself seems to have had something of the sort in his thought. To the same reporter, a little later, he added, "A clear brain, a full mind, and an honest purpose are the essentials to good and useful writing, the only kind of writing that has any 'real value.'"

If The Pioneer of Toronto sees the matter correctly, Ontario, having discovered that prohibition cannot be made effective for one municipality while liquor is being legally sold in others near by, is now finding out that not even an entire province can make prohibition effective if other provinces are countenancing the selling of liquor. Ontario is thus apparently going through about the same experience with the liquor problem that William Jennings Bryan has confessed to. Mr. Bryan started out as a local optionist, and believed for some time that this policy could be expanded until eventually the whole country could be made dry. He subsequently found, just as Ontario is now finding, that there are too many leaks in the local option dam. So Mr. Bryan jumped at once to the support of federal prohibition, convinced that the only way of making any part of the country absolutely free from the liquor menace was to make the whole of it free, once for all. Perhaps Ontario's experience will lead it to take a similar position for all Canada.

How Sir Henry Lucy, as a bright young journalist with new ideas and plenty of pluck, cut the strings which bound the daily papers to the burden of twenty columns and more of parliamentary reports is being recalled in a dozen periodicals at the present time. Freed from those tedious reports, the papers blossomed into special "sketch-writing" done to suit political taste. Sir Henry Lucy says that his desire was to invest the columns of his paper with some of the wit and brilliancy that nightly blazed in the House of Commons. Those who have followed in his footsteps but never reached his excellence have some excuse for lagging behind. They are without the blaze of those mid-Victorians who inspired Toby M. P.

THREE THOUSAND golden wattle trees facing the rising sun in the parklands of Adelaide, each tree a memorial of an Australian soldier, have strengthened the conviction of Sir Archibald Weigall, the Governor of South Australia, that Australians are a sentimental race, their greatest achievements having the driving power of sentiment behind them. He recognizes also, with amusement, that immediate discomfort would follow the expression of this fact to the average citizen, who still believes firmly that he cherishes the sturdy antipathy of his forefathers to emotionalism. If Sir Archibald had read Dennis' Australian "classic," "The Sentimental Bloke," he would no doubt have received full confirmation of his suspicion.